THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 119

••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Christianizing Move in India Planned by London Missions; Will Reach Depressed Class

Way Is Opened by Trend From Hinduism in New Developments

Thousands Seek Religious Help

Caution Exercised to Keep Campaign Out of Field of Political Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An India of the near future in which the Christian population, now numbering 5,250,000, may be greatly multiplied is being actively prepared for in missionary circles in London.

The increase that is anticipated is consequent upon a mass movement, away from Hinduism and toward Christianity and Muhammadanism, that has developed among what are known as the "depressed classes," a vast group of people distributed throughout the general population in all parts of India, and variously estimated as numbering in all between 50,000,000 and 70,000,000.

Ask to Be Taught

This movement is discussed in statements issued recently in Britain by Mr. Godfrey E. Phillips, secretary, the London Missionary Society, and in India by Dr. Vedadayakam S. Azariah, Bishop of Dornakal, and chairman of the Indian National Christian Council.

Mr. Phillips refers to advice tendered in October, 1935, to the depressed classes by their leader, Dr. Ambedkar, who desired them to abandon Hinduism.

"This," Mr. Phillips says, "has accelerated a colossal movement which was already on its way. All over India groups of depressed class people are going to missionaries asking to be taught, and to be admitted to the church.

Ban Placed on Politics

"Some leaders are saying that the only religion which they are seriously considering is Christianity, and that their aim is that within the present generation the whole 70,000,000 of their class shall profess the Christian faith.

"We Christians must refuse to be entangled in any more political or social schemes, but we cannot refuse to preach the gospel to the poor. This unrest springs from a hunger which is partly spiritual, and which the Gospel can satisfy.

"Already before Dr. Ambedkar spoke, there were many thousands of these people in some parts of India, notably in the Telegu country, begging to be taught one faith, and the churches and missions, at the end of their resources, have been obliged to turn a deaf ear.

Greatest Opportunity

"It is now practically certain that the thousands will become millions, possibly many millions, and what are the churches in India or the West to do? To tell the untouchables that we cannot afford to help them, or even that they must wait for a few years longer, would be to miss the greatest opportunity which missions have ever had, and it would almost certainly never recur.

"This would mean sending the masses in the North into Muhammadanism, and in the South into darkness and despair, with no God at all. It is a situation too big for any but united and bold strategy, alike in India and in the West.

Will Act Together

"Already leaders of missionary societies have been in consultation, and they are determined to act together. This challenge, so impossible, humanly speaking, to meet adequately, sharply reveals the need for Christian unity. . . .

"The tried and tested method of dealing with such situations on a smaller scale has been to provide a suitably trained Indian Christian teacher in each center where there were large numbers of inquiries, and gradually to build up village congregations which could in due time support a humble village ministry.

"But this new demand is for literally thousands of such teachers The Indian Church, rightly challenged, would provide the men and women, but it could not provide their support. Can the means be found . . ."

Must Pool Resources

Mr. Phillips also writes—"The Christian community stands high in India, yet the great majority of its members originally came from the untouchables. Others from the same classes have become Muhammadans, thereby entering into that brotherhood which is the best feature of Islam, but being lifted only to a low level of life and staying there."

Dr. Azariah is equally convinced that a vast movement has started.

The missionaries' task, he says, has become so great that it cannot be met by isolated efforts.

"The churches must face the situation together . . . they must pool their resources as far as possible."

New Chinese Hymnal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

AFTER eight years of work, a new Chinese hymnal, representing an interdenominational effort of Christian churches, has been prepared in three editions—staff notation, air only, and words only—all incorporating 512 hymns with more than 540 tunes.

The project originated with a committee of the "Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Hwei," representing both Anglican and American Episcopal work in China, but when it was found that similar efforts had been launched by other churches, a united effort was decided upon.

By sending out requests for favorite hymns, together with new hymns from translation, more than 2000 Chinese original hymns and 800 original tunes were selected. These were reduced to 60 original hymns and 70-odd tunes.

Machine Politics In Nebraska And Illinois Bumped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—Politicians here today concentrated on the Illinois election but held in abeyance any conclusions in so far as they affected the relative standing of Col. Frank Knox and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho in the race for the Cleveland Republican nomination for President.

The large early lead piled up by Colonel Knox was hailed at first as a triumph and the end of Borah power in that section, but, as downstate returns began to come in, this cry of victory was tempered by the knowledge that Borah was still in the running. The thought had been that Colonel Knox, with the state organization behind him, and amply financed, should have overwhelmed the skeletonized and relatively unfinanced Borah supporters.

Horner Smashes Machine

On the other hand, Gov. Henry Horner's prospective victory over Dr. Bundesen is held as a decisive triumph for independent politics against city machines of the Nash-Kelly type, and is hailed by most observers here as an important, salutary event.

Mr. Brooks's overwhelming victory over former Gov. Len Small is a similar triumph for independence and youthful vigor in politics, as against discredited machines.

In short, major results in Illinois are taken to show that political machines, whether of the Nash-Kelly stamp, the Small type, or the regular Republican organization backing Colonel Knox, are this year not in the ascendant.

Democrats Outstrip G. O. P.

Further, the total vote so far polled by the two Democratic rivals—Governor Horner and Dr. Bundesen—runs almost to 1,000,000 while the combined Knox-Borah total is about 500,000. In so far as primary figures 500,000. The huge courtesy vote polled by President Roosevelt is regarded as significant, though taken largely in city precincts where Democratic support is great. In so far as primary figures have any importance, this would indicate that the Democratic strength far exceeds Republican in Illinois, but there are many qualifying factors. The Horner-Bundesen

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Raskob Linked To Talmadge's New Deal Feud

Witness Tells of Printing Pictures of Mrs. Roosevelt With Negroes

Du Ponts Gave Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—Evidence that John J. Raskob and Pierre S. du Pont contributed $5000 each to the expenses of the anti-New Deal convention of Gov. Eugene Talmadge at Macon, Ga., was given to the Black Lobby Committee today by Vance Muse, an executive of the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution. Mr. Muse admitted that he had caused to be reprinted a photograph showing Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by two Negro escorts, on a visit to Howard University, a Negro college in Washington, D. C., which was widely distributed by anti-New Deal groups in the South, and published in pamphlets at the Macon meeting.

The lobby committee has already completed stormy hearings on the efforts of the public utilities to defeat the Wheeler-Rayburn bill; it has investigated the Crusaders, the American Taxpayers League, of which J. A. Arnold is head, and yesterday concluded hearings on the Farmers Independence Council, which it showed to be largely financed by meat packers, and well-to-do corporation officials in its fight on the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The lobby committee is also preparing to explore the financial resources of the American Liberty League. Explorations thus far tend to show an interlocking directorate in the executive and financial structure of these groups, all of which have a strong anti-New Deal trend. New examples of this identity of interest were given today.

Clashes With Committee

Mr. Kirby, a Texan, with a mellow southern accent, described himself today as a lumber and oil man, and president of the Southern Tariff Association, which he said was now largely quiescent.

Mr. Kirby temporarily yielded the floor to Mr. Muse, Houston, Texas, a financial secretary of the group, who said he was previously connected with the American Taxpayers League. Mr. Muse promptly clashed with the committee, and once or twice defied Senator Hugo L. Black (D), of Alabama, committee chairman.

Asked his connection with the Order of American Patriots, witness declined to answer on the ground that it involved his personal privilege as a member of a fraternal organization.

Admits Circularizing Picture

Mr. Muse acknowledged that he had circularized pictures of Mrs. Roosevelt, in company with Negroes, designed to alienate sympathy with the President in the South. He denied that he had sold or distributed these personally. The pictures had been sold at printers' cost, said the witness, by Allen Shephard of the Election Managers' Association, in Houston, Texas, whose rooms adjoined Mr. Kirby's rooms. He described Mr. Shephard as the "ramrod of the Democratic County organization."

These offices, he said, are "right across the hall" from the offices of the Order of American Patriots.

"Will you describe the pictures you had on the literature?" asked Senator Black.

"Yes, but it's nauseating for me

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New Safety Campaign to Span the Country

They Will Carry "Tested Safety Formula" to the Nation

Paul G. Hoffman, Chairman of the Committee on Safety of the American Automobile Association, Addresses the Eight Field Men of the National Safety Council as They Prepare to Carry Five-Year Safety Campaign to All Sections of the Country

Major Gains Made In Safety Drive On World Front

The crusade for greater safety on the highways of the world is pushing ahead on many fronts. The United States and Britain are taking the lead substantially to reduce the toll of the automobile.

Education again receives special emphasis. Traffic leaders on both sides of the Atlantic look to the mental attitude of the man behind the wheel for the solution of the aggravated problem of modern times.

In America, the National Safety Council is sending out eight men to put into practice a "tested safety formula" in all parts of the country. Automobile manufacturers, police departments and educators join in sponsoring the Institute of Public Safety at Northwestern University. Plans are formulated to extend the system of "sentencing careless drivers to safe driving schools. Classes in automobile safety increase in popularity.

In Britain, the safety campaign embraces the erection of safety signs at the "black spots" in London's traffic maze, a national census of motor accidents, and the organization of a "children's life guard" patrol. With these new activities came the report of a decrease in traffic accidents this year.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 15—Eight men have set out from Chicago on a new pioneering mission. They are taking the most advanced highway safety practices into cities and towns in every section of the country.

The National Safety Council is sending them to carry into the field of action its five-year campaign to reduce motor mishaps. This campaign has as its objective the reduction of highway accidents by 35 per cent by 1940 and the prevention thereby of 38,000 fatalities. There is available sufficient technical knowledge of highway safety to accomplish this, the safety council holds, declaring the chief need is to get this knowledge into the hands of the state and local officials. So it

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Canada Key to League of Americas

League Looks Doubtfully at Pan-American League Plan

Separation Unpopular

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The League of Nations is naturally greatly intrigued by the proposed Pan-American Peace Conference. While anything which serves to consolidate world peace is applauded, the reactions here, it must be confessed, are not entirely favorable to an initiative which appears to separate the interests of the American Continent from the interests of other Continents.

Though there is not the slightest wish to depreciate the American enterprise, it would be disingenuous not to endeavor to show the character of the criticisms which are heard in League circles.

Universality of League

The League, it must always be remembered, is based on the idea of universality. If there are most important breaches in practice, the conception of universality remains and anything which tends to divide the world into different parts is regarded as unfortunate.

Always there has been remarked a certain lukewarmness in the sentiments of America for the League. Brazil, as well as the United States, is not a member. Paraguay, which was put in wrong by the League, has withdrawn. The South American states have not joined whole-heartedly in the application of sanctions against Italy.

The League, however, looks upon itself as universal, and wishes to be

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Buenos Aires Agenda Taking Rough Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 15

IN TENDERING Chile's proposal for consideration at the American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires—a three-point program of moral, economic, and military disarmament for all 21 nations, President Alessandri wrote:

"To purify this atmosphere from the excrescences of a propaganda interested in erecting the barrier of hatreds between peoples we must do something in favor of moral disarmament by means of a common and ample educational effort which will mold the coming generations of our countries in an atmosphere of affection and mutual understanding."

Roosevelt Is Expected to Visit Ottawa for Conference in June

Hull Strikes Keynote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—President Roosevelt today handled questions regarding his reported visit to Ottawa in June in such manner as to confirm tacitly that such an official trip is definitely in prospect.

The understanding in Canadian circles here is that the visit is tentatively planned for early July, and that the President will be the guest of Lord Tweedsmuir, the former John Buchan, who has many close associations with the United States.

The trip is felt to be important because it is believed to be the first an American President has made to Ottawa during his term of office, and that it is a vital key in Mr. Roosevelt's plans for an inter-American neutral bloc. The other phase of these plans hinges on the Pan-American Peace Conference, scheduled for Buenos Aires in July.

To North and South Alike

Thus, to North and South alike, President Roosevelt is leaving no diplomatic stone unturned to con-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Italy Demands Sanctions End Before Parley

Aloisi Instructed by Duce to Seek End of Bans by League

Terms Unknown

Military Control of Ethiopia Said to Be Italians' Aim After Dessye Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, April 15—Flushed with Marshal Pietro Badoglio's message today that Dessye has fallen, Premier Benito Mussolini is now only prepared to agree to an armistice on condition that the League accepts Italy's claim for full and absolute military control over the whole of Ethiopia, Fascist circles declare.

That Italy will put forward such a demand is now regarded as beyond doubt. The exact nature of Italy's territorial claims are not known, and it is possible that she may raise no objection to the plan that some of the Amharic provinces of Ethiopia proper shall be left under the normal sovereignty of the Negus. But military mastery over the whole Ethiopian Empire is certainly among Italy's minimum demands for the peace settlement.

Aloisi's Instructions

Meanwhile Baron Pompeo Aloisi has been instructed to insist on the lifting of sanctions as a preliminary and indispensable condition for the conclusion of an armistice, in his discussions with Salvador de Madariaga, chairman of the Committee of Thirteen at Geneva, it is learned in Fascist quarters today.

The Italian representative, it is further stated, has received no mandate from Premier Mussolini to open peace negotiations, or to disclose the terms on which the Duce would be willing to cease his hostilities against Ethiopia. His instructions merely consist in discussing the various questions of procedure connected with the eventual opening of diplomatic negotiations for a peace settlement, but not to enter into the negotiations proper before the questions of procedure are settled to the Duce's satisfaction.

Small Step Toward Peace

This step forward toward peace, albeit a small one, is regarded as important as being the first yet undertaken by Italy. The prospect of early peace in East Africa, it is declared here, now depends on the readiness of the Committee of Thirteen to recognize the Italian claims and to admit the League's error in condemning Italy as the aggressor. Italy, it is added, has not sought peace. But she is already in a position to impose it. Her military successes, the territory she already occupies and the certainty of further victories are factors which she declares must be taken into consideration in fixing the peace terms.

Will Not Renounce Advantages

With the scales heavily weighted in Italy's favor, Italy is not going to renounce any advantages which she has already secured and those she looks forward to gaining in the future, merely to accept a peace settlement satisfactory to the League and unsatisfactory to herself.

Furthermore, Italy claims that she is not worried by sanctions. Just as the threat of economic sanctions last September did not shake her determination to go to war, so the new threat of the extension of existing sanctions leaves Italy quite indifferent. She is convinced that the sanctionist front is practically broken and that France and other countries are strongly opposed to further coercive measures against her.

Wants Injustice Expunged

Italy is therefore determined to exploit the new situation to her advantage. She insists on raising sanctions as an essential condition for peace. This demand is not based so much on the economic effects, which it is claimed have hitherto been less grave than was generally anticipated, but on moral grounds. She genuinely believes that an act of grave injustice has been committed against her and she wants to have it wiped out altogether. She thinks it would be possible to arrange a formula which would save the honor both of Italy and of the League, Sanctions could be raised simultaneously with the formal conclusion of an admistice which shall include the League's admission of Italy's military control of Ethiopia.

Sanctions Opposition Press Raising Bans As Preliminary to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 15—Italy is now ready to cease hostilities in Ethiopia at an early date, provided Britain also agrees to make a friendly gesture toward Italy and that the attempt to make Italy negotiate under threat of force is relinquished, it is believed here.

Meanwhile it has become clear that Salvador de Madariaga's talk with Baron Pompeo Aloisi today as chairman of the League Council's

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An article by Lord Strabolgi, explaining what lies behind Europe's rearming, will be found in today's Magazine Section.

Daylight Saving Wins New Friends All Over World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Seventeen states will set all or part of their clocks ahead to observe daylight saving time on April 26, the Merchants' Association of New York reported in a survey announced today. While a few communities have adopted the plan since last year, none has abandoned it, the report says.

New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania will have time schedules moved ahead either by official sanction or in spite of it Other states in the group are New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Idaho, Minnesota, Georgia, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware and Indiana.

"In Europe during 1936 daylight saving time will be observed by Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal," the survey says. "Large sections of Canada will be on daylight saving time, as will the entire Territory of Hawaii."

300 Communities

More than 300 cities, villages and towns in New York State will observe the change in time this summer, according to the report. In Rochester, one of the few large cities that has refused to adopt daylight saving time officially, many industrial plants will alter their schedules to give employees more hours of sunshine.

"In Connecticut the state law which made it an offense to show other than eastern standard time on clocks or other time pieces publicly displayed has been repealed and daylight saving will be observed in the important cities and towns," the report continues. "Although New Hampshire has a similar law, 21 cities and towns of that State were reported as planning observance."

State Law

Observance of daylight-saving time throughout Massachusetts is required by state law.

"In Illinois the situation has been altered somewhat through the adoption by Chicago and several near-by communities of eastern standard time the year 'round, but a large number of places which have not adopted eastern time will observe daylight saving from April 26 to Sept. 27."

The Argentine was the only South American nation reported having daylight saving time, and it was to be observed there from Nov. 30, 1936, for six months.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, April 15

Housing—Government Proved Deep in Business

New York—The thousands of houses and buildings that the Federal Government has placed or helped keep on their foundations have provided some foundation for the cry of government in business. A survey by the Monitor today gives some conception of the dimensions of federal participation in the building industry through such agencies as the Federal Home Loan Bank, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the RFC Mortgage Corporation.

Such multiple antennae have brought the Federal Government into the real estate and construction enterprises to the tune of billions.

Government's role in building industry: Financial Page.

In Ethiopia—Italy Captures Dessye

Rome—As the League prepared to discuss what have been termed preliminaries to peace preliminaries, Italy's fast-moving northern army captured Dessye, the Associated Press reported. This exploit gave Italy its immediate major objective, thrust Italy's front line 140 miles south of Amba Alaji, put the Fascists at the head of an automobile road 170 miles from the Ethiopian capital and evoked the ebullient comment from the Stefani (Italian) News Agency that "the days of the Ethiopian Kingdom are numbered."

On Two Fronts

And if Italy has won a major strategic position in a military sense, many contend it has gained a comparably strategic position in a diplomatic sense on the eve of the League's resumed hearing on the Italo-Ethiopian War.

Addis Ababa—The Ethiopian Government today issued a formal denial that Dessye had been occupied by Italian troops.

Deprecatory—British Press Discounts Dessye

London—Simultaneously with Italy's occupation of Dessye, British newspapers poured deprecatory printers' ink over the Italian victories, contending that Italy had still far to go, and that Ethiopian resistance was not yet broken and that sanctions were taking serious toll of Italy's stamina.

Ellsworth—Honored for Antarctic Exploration

Washington—An explorer might well gauge a successful expedition as extending from the time of his departure to the medal. If such be the case, Lincoln Ellsworth, first to fly across Little America, at the south pole, has terminated his expedition which started last fall, for

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Military Is Political Power in Japan

Tokyo's Expansionist Plans Have to Depend Largely on Army and Navy—Leaders of Armed Forces Frequently Issue Pronouncements on Economic Matters

Army Seen Opposed to Capitalistic Program

What Japan Thinks

Third of 12 Articles

By **William Henry Chamberlin**

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Ever since the emergence of Japan as a modern state, the army and navy have exerted strong influence on the country's policies. In recent years the significance of the views of the fighting services has been enhanced because some military leaders have issued pronouncements on matters of social and economic policy. The nature of the influence enjoyed by the army and navy and the new psychology of the services are discussed in the following excerpts from Japanese publications:

Vital to Nation

From "The Fighting Services," by Tatsuo Iwabuchi, published in Contemporary Japan, for December, 1935:

"The unique position of the army and navy in Japan's politics is derived from the special manner of appointment of the War and Marine Ministers and from the clear distinction which is drawn between conduct of state affairs and the command of the armed forces. The regulations governing the organization of the Cabinet provide that the War and Marine Ministers must be chosen from among generals and lieutenant-generals or admirals and vice-admirals in active service. These regulations were revised in 1921 so as to enable reserve officers of the specified rank to be selected, but this amendment has never been enforced. . . .

Unique Status of Military

"The War and Navy Ministers have an entirely different position in the Cabinet from their colleagues, representing, as they do, the army and navy respectively. Thus politically they possess a unique status. When the Cabinet's policy runs counter to that of the naval or military authorities the Cabinet will fall unless a compromise can be found. . . .

"National defense forms the most powerful political factor in any rising nation. When Japan bade farewell to her 300-year-old exclusion policy at the behest of European and American powers she was obliged by the sheer force of circumstances to devote more than one half of her national resources to efficient organization of her national defense. Otherwise she would have been put out of the running in her competition with the advanced powers."

Marked an Epoch

The following excerpts are from an article contributed to the March, 1935, issue of the Japanese magazine, Gaiko Jiho, by Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, member of the Supreme War Council:

"Just 30 years have passed since the termination of the Russo-Japanese War. . . . Fortunately, Japan emerged victorious in this great conflict, with the result that Tsarist Russia had to abandon her traditional policy for Far Eastern aggression. . . .

"That an Asiatic country, in the end, won the day and frustrated the ulterior designs of an Occidental nation in the Far East marked an epoch in the history of the world which otherwise would have been a history of the white race only. When this fact is considered in close association with the Manchurian Incident it is all the more plain and self-evident that Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War marked a

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With a view to better understanding by Monitor readers of the Japanese people, Mr. Chamberlin is conducting "A Japanese Forum." He acts as chairman of the meeting and lets the Japanese speak for themselves, through excerpts from current newspapers, periodicals and other publications, with almost no comment from the "chairman."

Boston News Today:

Milk Adulteration Case to Grand Jury Tomorrow

Fin Com Is Told Welfare Coal Too Cheap to Be Good

Washington Concentrates on Flood Relief

It Has Rained 13 Out of 15 Days This Month

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

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Safety Makes Major Gains In International Campaign

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has set up its flying squadron of eight experienced men to take what it calls "the tested safety formula" out to the cities and states.

"The council's five-year program," it explains, "is based on the firm belief that there exists a definite formula for preventing traffic accidents and that the solution of the problem lies in putting into practice tried and proven methods rather than in bringing forth new schemes. This formula is based on the successful experience of several cities and states which have brought about sizable reductions in their death rates through planned prevention programs."

For an example, the council points to Evanston, Ill., called the nation's safest city because of its repeated winning of the national award. Some years ago this city adopted recommendations of the National Safety Council for increasing its street safety and has worked out methods of its own. As a result, the accident rate has dropped until last year this city of 70,000 had only two fatalities from automobile accidents, and this despite the heavy flow of traffic from its next door neighbor, Chicago.

Career Men in Highway Safety

The men the council has chosen as its emissaries might be called career men in the safety field. There is, for example, Paul Stricker who has the district comprising Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. Mr. Stricker was director of the Baltimore Safety Council for three years. Then the Government enlisted him as director of safety for the CWA in Tennessee, and later for the Tennessee Valley Authority. When the safety council signed him up in April, he was safety engineer in the United States Department of Labor. Mr. Stricker is an engineer by profession, a graduate of Cornell University. He has been made director of field service for the National Safety Council's campaign.

J. S. Baker, who takes over the New York and New England district, is also a graduate engineer, trained in the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Baker has been a staff member of the National Safety Council since 1928, spending much of his time on traffic research. To get material for one of his surveys, he lived the life of a truck driver for several months.

Directs Pennsylvania Drive

Adam H. Lintz, who has Pennsylvania and four middle Atlantic states, has had safety experience in industrial, governmental and municipal fields. His last position before joining the National Safety Council field staff was that of assistant to the National Director of Safety for the Works Progress Administration.

Ben R. Stroup, who has a big chunk of southern territory, had 15 years' experience with the South Carolina Highway Department. Gordon C. Graham, given the "beat" from Michigan to West Virginia, had experience as safety engineer for a steel company and for a leading automobile manufacturer. He was safety engineer for the Detroit Board of Education when the council persuaded him to "join up."

Lloyd Blanchard of Belmont, Mass., is taking over a tier of midwestern states from Nebraska to Texas. His early experience was in industrial safety work, and his latest was as executive secretary of the Massachusetts Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety.

The district including Minnesota and the surrounding area, is in the hands of Charles E. Babcock, former highway commissioner of Minnesota and past president of the Road Builders Association. And last comes the Pacific Coast region, to which has been assigned Ralph W. Robinson of San Francisco. Mr. Robinson was executive secretary of the San Francisco Traffic Survey Committee from 1926 to 1931.

The eight field men met recently for a two-weeks' "finishing course" at National Safety Council headquarters here. They were addressed by leaders in the highway safety movement, including Paul Hoffman, chairman of the committee on safety of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, secretaries of safety committees in leading cities, officials of the National Education Association and the General Federation of Women's Clubs, college experts and others with direct interest in the council's five-year campaign.

More 'Belisha' Beacons

© Keystone **Latest British Safety Device**
New Addition to Britain's Large Variety of Signs, Casualty Drop Is Attributed to Such Measures

High Safety Standards Set By Nation's Bus Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Ernest R. Haselwood, crack driver of the Interstate Transit Lines of Omaha, has driven 1,772,631 miles without a chargeable accident, according to the first tabulations of bus drivers entered in Bus Transportation's Safe Driving contest. Driver Haselwood has averaged 240 miles every day for 20 years, his combined mileage being equal to 70 trips around the world.

Owen Meredith, of Enid, Okla., has driven 976,800 miles without injuring a person or scratching the fender of another car. Ancel Mistler, of Sedalia, Mo., has traveled 950,000 miles without an accident in 14 years.

The contest will close in the latter part of this year when Bus Transportation will announce awards.

Several drivers' no-accident records have exceeded 700,000 miles so far. The average duration of the time covered in reports thus far is 12.7 years. Average mileage with no chargeable accident is 620,044, or 133.7 miles every day, 48,822 miles a year.

Driving Safety Studied At Keene Normal School

KEENE, N. H., April 15 (AP)—Sixty students have registered for a course in automobile safety to be given at Keene Normal School.

Conrad A. Adams, head of the Department of Trade and Industry, will be in charge of the course, which will consist of nine lessons. Motor vehicle officers and members of the faculty will lecture.

Landon Gets 16 in Missouri

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14 (AP)—Missouri Republicans have completed their 13 congressional district conventions with 16 delegates instructed to vote for Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas for the Republican presidential nomination. Six others were named in conventions which endorsed Landon and four in districts which gave no instructions.

New Safety Signs Mark 'Black Spots' Of London Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—While new signs in London's streets warn pedestrians and motorists that they are entering "a black spot" and should take particular care, latest figures show that accidents are decreasing and that fewer pedestrians are getting hurt.

A feature of the road accident figures for the first 13 weeks of 1936, compared with the corresponding period of last year, is that the mishaps in which pedestrians were involved show a larger percentage decrease than those in which other categories of road users suffered.

Fewer Fatalities

The much larger percentage decrease in the number of fatal accidents as compared with accidents involving nonfatal injuries is also noted.

The decrease in the number of pedestrian fatalities was 16.23 per cent while in regard to other persons it was 10.09. The decrease for all classes was 13.65 per cent.

Again the number of pedestrians injured showed a decrease of 6.71 per cent while the number of other road users injured showed on the other hand an increase of 1.71. All classes taken together showed a decrease in the number of injured of 1.79 per cent.

Fruitful Regulations

The number of road fatalities in Great Britain this year up to March 28 was 1347 of whom 759 were pedestrians and 588 other persons, the decreases being 147 and 66 respectively. The number of persons injured was 41,503 of whom 16,397 were pedestrians and 25,106 other persons. Pedestrians injured showed a decrease of 1179 while other categories showed an increase of 421.

The total number of persons involved in road mishaps was 42,850, a decrease of 971 or 2.22 per cent.

Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport, claims this definite advance in safety to be a result of his measures, which include town speed limits, pedestrian crossings and railed pavements.

Children as "Life-Guards"

Meanwhile plans for a children's life-guard corps to aid road safety have been drawn up here by the Royal Society of St. George, English patriotic society.

The scheme is to be sponsored by the Committee on Road Safety Among Children, and it is hoped to put it into operation this year.

From among senior school pupils a corps of "life-guards" is to be formed. It will be their duty to leave school a few minutes earlier and shepherd the other children across the roads, and to instill in others a proper understanding of road rules.

School children will compete for the honor of becoming guards, and the winners will wear crimson armlets of special design, each with an insignia of office. One idea behind the scheme is that the competitions for positions as guards will teach all children, whether they are chosen or not, the rules of road safety.

'Domesday Book' Of British Roads Records Crashes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Aimed at giving the Ministry of Transport reliable and comprehensive data regarding automobile mishaps, Britain has started a national accident census.

This census will continue for a year, representing a Domesday Book of accidents.

Full details of every mishap on the roads involving serious damage are being taken by the police and communicated to the Ministry of Transport.

The final result will reveal the types of roads on which most accidents occurred, the state of the drivers, the age of the cars, the speed, the probable causes, and the condition of the road surface.

The census will also show how many mishaps occurred in areas where the 30-mile-an-hour speed limit is in force and how many occurred on the open road.

In every case the police are required to report as to what main and contributory causes the accident is ascribed. The Ministry has sent out a schedule of causes codified under 64 heads.

Some 100,000 questionnaire forms have been supplied to the police, on which are filled in further details. Policemen reporting accidents fill in on the forms the general characteristics of the road, whether residential, shopping or business, whether clear or busy, the width of carriageway, the weather and light, the position of traffic lights, road islands and pedestrian crossing, if any, and the condition of the road surface.

The police also record the age and sex of the drivers involved.

In this way Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha hopes to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the causes of traffic difficulties and to be enabled to sort out the respective claims of motorists and pedestrians, besides having a reliable basis for future regulations.

Safety Professor

Lieut. Franklin M. Kreml
Of the Evanston Police Department, Who Will Direct the Work of the Institute of Public Safety at Northwestern University

College Institute To Chart Course For Safety Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., April 15—The demand that something be done to lessen the traffic toll is being answered by the establishment of a new traffic safety capital in this city, which has repeatedly won the national award for accident prevention work.

The Institute of Public Safety just set up is a joint enterprise of Northwestern University, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Automobile Manufacturers' Association. The man chosen as director, Lieut. Franklin M. Kreml, organized Evanston's accident prevention bureau and has been serving as safety specialist at Purdue University's Safety Institute. So the men who make the automobiles, the men who establish traffic systems and enforce the traffic laws, and the political scientists of the university are co-operating in this enterprise to make American streets safe.

Expert Directors

The institute is to be financed jointly by the university and the automobile manufacturers. The latter have recently set aside $15,000 for the International Association of Chiefs of Police to use in their safety work, and this association is now setting up headquarters for this traffic control program at the Institute of Public Safety. Lieutenant Kreml happens to be director of this program also. His assistant as manager of the institute is another police officer known for his expert work in the traffic field. He is Capt. Ray Ashworth of Wichita, Kan., now acting as police chief for his city while his superior officer is on leave to advise Harvard University in its street traffic studies. Both Captain Ashworth and Lieutenant Kreml have been granted leave from their departments for their new duties.

The new institute is to be a training school, a research center and a field service agency. As a training school, it is to offer some three or four short courses for traffic officers at different times of the year. These courses are similar to those of the Northwestern University Traffic Officers' Training School held in the summer, to which police officers came from many parts of the country. A novel feature of the training department will be advanced courses to be offered to officers who have previously attended and have passed the basic courses. Plans have also been made for extension work to aid policemen who cannot attend the school.

Co-operation Is Stressed

As a means of showing what can be done to reduce accidents in cities, the Institute plans to install traffic accident prevention bureaus in selected cities and states.

Co-operation with existing safety agencies is one of its chief purposes. Its services will be available to assist state muncipal leagues and state police associations in improving the curricula in statewide police schools. Members of its staff may be called upon to assist in the instruction, also.

It intends also to co-operate with Harvard University's accident prevention bureau in the preparation of extension courses, and with the National Safety Council in improving city and state safety programs.

Safety Clearing House

Further, if any local police department wants information about the latest safety practices, the Institute intends to furnish it from files assembled for the purpose.

In all its activities, the Institute has been offered the co-operation of the Evanston police department, whose methods of traffic control have proved successful, and of the departments of engineering and political science of the university. The whole object is to discover the best practices for highway traffic regulation and engineering, and then to spread them to the rest of the country through every avenue of communication available.

Chicago 'Emptying' Itself Into Suburbs, New Survey Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 15—Chicago appears to be emptying itself into its suburbs, according to a survey made at the University of Chicago. This study shows a 40-year trend of population away from the center of the city to its periphery.

A study of 15 counties comprising what is known as the "Chicago area," lying in three states, was made made by Dr. Louis Wirth, associate professor of sociology, and his assistant, Richard O. Lang. They found that the territory lying just beyond the city limits, a 15-mile zone, contained only 22 per cent of the region's population in 1890, but it had acquired 54 per cent by 1930. The 30 incorporated towns found in this zone 40 years before the last census had multiplied to 108.

This tendency of people to move away from the center of the city has been called by one student of the subject a result of the pioneer habit. The result is that the city has an ever larger area to keep policed and protected from fire.

The answer, as the University of Chicago sociologists see it, is for the city to stop thinking so much about expansion and to turn its attention to making life more livable for its present population in the places where it is concentrated.

Rare Clock Found In New York Shop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—The Arthur collection of timepieces of New York University is richer today by what was said to be one of the oldest clocks in the world. It was discovered by Dr. Daniel W. Hering, curator of clocks and watches at the university, in an antique shop in West Street, where it had lain on the shelves for more than 20 years and passed by as rubbish by hundreds of persons, including collectors.

"The finding of such a piece was like discovering a Rembrandt or a Titian in an old second-hand shop," Professor Hering said. "The tell-tale marks of the repairer's hands suggests a lifetime for this clock of fully 250 years before the application of the pendulum to clocks in 1656."

The James Arthur collection consists of more 2000 objects which present a story of the evolution of timekeeping from the simplest sundial and hour glass to the most modern clocks and watches.

Traffic Violators 'Sentenced' To Safe Driving Schools

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—A plan for cities to sentence traffic violators to a school to learn how to drive safely will soon be suggested by the President's Accident Prevention Conference.

The plan has been adopted by Milwaukee, which, as the big city with the fewest traffic deaths, has been selected as a model in the traffic drive.

The judge of the traffic court decides whether the offender might profit more by instruction than by a fine or jail sentence. If he decides in favor of the school the offender is sentenced in the regular manner and paroled on condition that he take the traffic school course.

Tardiness, failure to attend or failure to complete the work properly brings the offender back into court for revocation of the parole.

In the beginning only first offenders were allowed to go to the school, but later the judge became convinced that proper instruction was more effective than punishment in correcting a wrong driving attitude. Therefore some persistent violators are now enrolled.

Each person is required to attend two nights a week for three weeks. Classes begin at 7:30 and last an hour. After the roll call the instructor gives a half-hour lecture and the rest of the time is given over to discussion.

An examination is given at the end of the course.

Briefly, the lectures cover:

The public's responsibility in accident prevention.

Rules of the road and traffic laws.

Proper turning movements and signals.

Pedestrian versus motorist.

Safety maintenance of motor vehicles.

Enforcement of speed law versus injury accidents.

The nut behind the wheel.

In Milwaukee, officials said, an increasing number of visitors attended the sessions and there had been a demand for such a school for drivers generally.

The outline of the plan submitted to the accident prevention conference said:

"The school is based on the conclusion that approximately 85 percent of all accidents result from a wrong mental attitude on the part of the driver. The instructor keeps this thought constantly in mind and the entire course is aimed at correcting an improper driving attitude."

Similar classes for careless drivers have also proved successful in Honolulu. "Graduation" there depends on the student's ability to pass exacting examinations, including a practical driving test.

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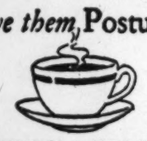

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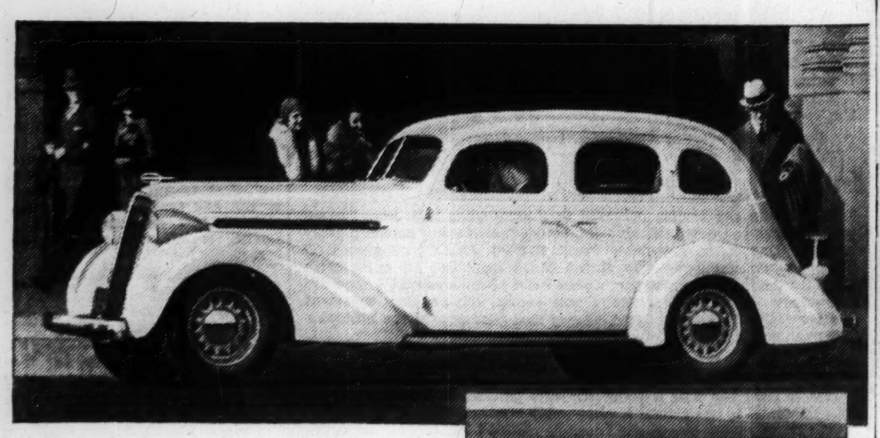

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

today President Roosevelt presented Mr. Ellsworth with the Hubbard gold medal of the National Geographic Society.

Said the tanned explorer, who had been lost for weeks while the world searched:

"The most important incident of my flight was the raising of the Stars and Stripes over 350,000 square miles, the last unclaimed territory in the world."

Politics—Knox Takes Lead; Machine Beaten

Chicago — Illinois' popular primary, which was expected merely to point to the June Republican Convention and provide some intimation of the presidential candidate, proved a long range pointer giving some intimation of the actual November presidential election.

Democrats Display Power

The Democrats turned out the largest total of votes in the history of the State to back President Roosevelt and to register the upset of the primaries.

Senator Borah was defeated by Col. Frank Knox.

The Kelly-Nash machine was repudiated as the people defeated its candidate, Dr. Herman Neils Bundesen, and selected Governor Horner as the Democratic standard bearer for Governor.

The Republicans selected as their candidate for Governor C. Wayland Brooks, former assistant district attorney.

Great Expectations

Since April 10, when this column summarized the political situation, the nation has expected the Illinois primaries to serve as a watchtower from which Senator Borah's prospects could be partially predicted. With Knox running ahead of Borah by 77,000 votes after 4437 of the State's 7426 precincts were counted, predictions still seemed ambiguous.

Something Quite Definite

More concrete in its implications was the Democratic turnout of 1,500,000 votes, called the largest in the state's history, 28 per cent gain even over the Democratic showing in 1932. Republicans minimize this Democratic outpouring, by stating that Republicans switched to vote for Horner against the Kelly-Nash machine and will switch back again in the election.

Borah Unbowed

Indications are that Senator Borah will not accept the Illinois results as a fair expression of his national following. Reasons:

1. This week, in Urbana, Ill., he discounted defeat at the primary in advance by charging that "big business" had provided a war chest of more than $500,000 to defeat him.
2. Knox, his opponent, was a favorite son and was better organized in Illinois, probably, than in any other state.
3. Carl G. Bachmann, one of the Borah managers, remains sanguine, acclaiming Borah's Chicago showing and predicting increased returns for Borah from the down-state districts.

Enter Irony

An ironic twist was provided in this fact: Senator Borah, seeking popular indorsement throughout the nation over the head of the Republican machine, was surpassed in a state where the people overturned machine rule to nominate Governor Horner, who was opposed by the Kelly-Nash organization.

Working Toward Illinois

The week in politics was mainly a build-up to the Illinois primaries. President Roosevelt's Baltimore speech set the Administration's feet on the Leftist road of social reform. Inchoate third party movements stirred in the political ooze, with the Labor Non-Partisan League and the Farmer Labor Party being launched. The Non-Partisan Labor League is expected by some to mobilize labor for the President in 1936, but to metamorphose into a National Labor Party in 1940. The Farmer Labor Party is believed to harbor identical plans.

The Standing

Prior to the final Illinois tabulations, the status in reference to delegates chosen so far was as follows: 89 instructed for Landon, 21 for Knox, 21 for Borah, 193 uninstructed but probably weighted for Landon.

Looking Forward

The May 5 primary in California is the next political promontory, for at that time it will be determined whether or not Herbert Hoover will be a force at the convention. If he succeeds in obtaining a slate of delegates uninstructed but destined indubitably for Knox, Hoover will be a power.

President—Reasserts Social Program

Baltimore, Md. — President Roosevelt in his advocacy of keeping youth under 18 in schools and of retiring persons over 65 from work revealed that he considered wages, hours and employment to be social problems—not the items of business accounting.

In connection with this problem, W. L. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company recently said that industry alone could not supply jobs for all the 11,000,000 estimated as unemployed. The nation has been bombarded with figures delineating the Frankenstein of technological unemployment:

Part of the Picture

Eight million jobless young people in the United States between 16 and 25—19 the age that ranks highest in the crime records—300,000 people graduated from schools to relief. Such figures have depicted the extent and menace of the problem, particularly to the young.

And statisticians and engineers have fatalistically anointed these figures with predictions that the machine has irrevocably gobbled up jobs the idle might obtain.

The President's Sentiment

"Some people tell you that even with a completely restored prosperity there will be a vast permanent army of unemployed. I do not accept that. No man who is sensitive to human values dares accept it."

Thus President Roosevelt stated that he would not bow to the conveyor belt. Envisaged by the President are such social measures as shortening hours, keeping wages up, prohibiting child labor.

Pending

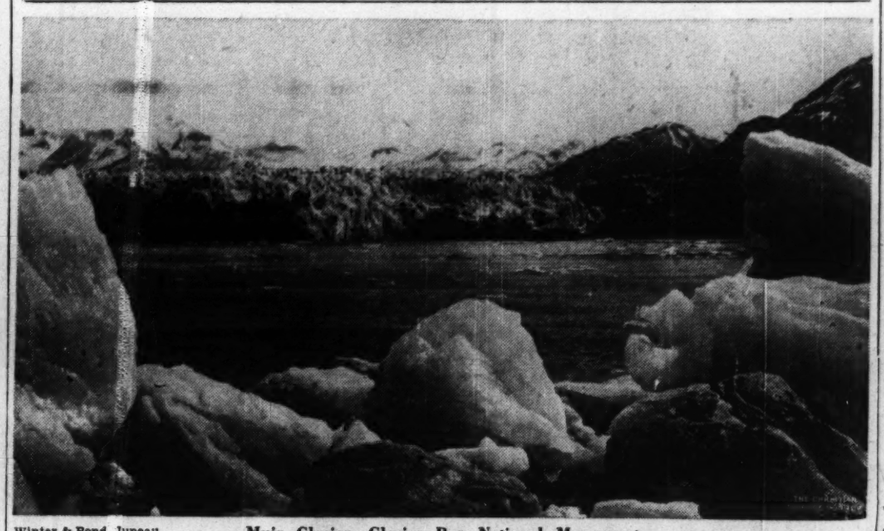
The Connery bill is the principal measure pending in Congress for the shortening of the work week. The American Federation of Labor has placed it first on its legislative "must" program. The federation has indicated that if it cannot enforce shorter work weeks by law, it may attempt that end through the strike.

Child Labor Measure Bogged

The child labor amendment, which would turn the trick of taking youth out of industry, lacks 12 signatures of being ratified into law. Twenty-four states have ratified it; none has ratified it this year, Massachusetts and Mississippi have defeated it; New York is debating it, as are other states. It appears to have exhausted its initial impulse, to have spent the breeze of New Deal enthusiasm and to be becalmed in a static air.

The President's speech was a declaration of his intention to provide further impetus to fill the sails of social measures.

Alaska Invites Summer Tourists



Winter & Pond, Juneau — Muir Glacier, Glacier Bay National Monument

Alaska Demands Mining Rights In Glacier Bay Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska — The Alaska Territorial Chamber of Commerce is unanimous in its endorsement of House Bill No. 11,R275, introduced in Congress by Territorial Representative, Anthony J. Dimond, to amend the act of February, 1925, making a national monument out of the glacial area around Glacier Bay in southeastern Alaska, and subsequently closing it to prospectors. The Dimond bill, will, if passed, eliminate this latter restriction.

At the time that this monument was created in 1925 the National Park Service had in mind the preservation of the scenic beauty in this region; the establishing of a wild game sanctuary; a playground for tourists, and the study of revegetation on an area which had so recently been a glacial bed.

Claimed No Minerals

The park service also contended at this time that this was not a mineralized area, and their office shows no files of a mineral survey for this section of the country. Now this National Park Service not only wishes to retain this monument as an entirely restricted area, but to enlarge its present dimensions of approximately 2000 square miles with an extra 1000 square miles, which will include all of the country from Glacier Bay to the Pacific.

However, both the National Geological Survey and the Territorial Department of Mines are behind the Alaska Chamber in its plea to eliminate the mining restrictions. Also files in the Geological Survey office in Washington show a protest by them and the territorial division at the time that this monument was established, objecting to both the withdrawal of this area as a monument and the elimination of prospecting.

Good Mineral Possibilities

There are also files in both the Washington office and the Territorial Mining Department, showing that there are excellent prospects of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead and molybdenite within the Glacier Bay Monument as far back as 1924.

"There is nothing to be gained," D. B. Stewart, territorial mining engineer, said, "by exempting the prospector in this area." His contentions are, which come from personal study and observation, that in the first place there is nothing within the confines of the monument for wild life to live upon, because it is absolutely devoid of vegetation or animal life; secondly, the country is not available for tourist travel; thirdly, the scenic beauties are the 14 large glaciers, including the famous Muir Glacier, which would not be impaired.

For Developing Alaska

Always it has been conceded that the upbuilding of Alaska depends first of all upon the development of its natural mineral resources; consequently, the discouragement of mining operations would only deter the Territory's progress and subsequent usefulness to the nation. It is upon this ground that the Alaska Territorial Chamber of Commerce so earnestly requests the opening of this area to prospecting.

It also points out that mining restrictions are eliminated in Mount McKinley National Park, which has never marred the beauty of the park in any way, affected the wild game, or prevented the thousands of tourists that visit this reserve every year, and that not only is the park open to prospecting, but there are now several mining operations going on within the park boundary. The chamber wishes the same privileges for the Glacier Bay national monument.

Victoria Names London Agent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Minister for Labor and deputy leader of the State Parliamentary Country Party, Brig. W. Bouchier, has been appointed Victorian Agent General in London, in succession to R. Linton, whose term will expire on June 30.

Number on Relief Found Unlowered Despite More Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—President Roosevelt's statement in his recent relief appropriations message that "at least 5,000,000 more people were at work in December, 1935, than in March, 1933," was confirmed by estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board today, when it issued a report showing an increase of 5,413,000 in the total employed.

"This increase in employment has not as yet contributed materially to the solution of the relief problem," the statement continues. "The President's estimate of 5,300,000 relief cases would indicate that approximately 18,890,000 persons, or 14.8 per cent of the total population, are receiving relief in some form.

"To what extent relief requirements are decreasing cannot be accurately determined from the published data of the various governmental agencies, because those data are not on a uniform basis and cannot be compared with earlier figures. In addition, there are no published figures showing the situation with respect to unemployables who have been dropped from federal relief."

The solution of the unemployment problem, according to the board, must be sought chiefly through an increase in activity in fields other than manufacturing.

New York Starts Building On New Housing Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Construction of New York's latest low-rent housing project was started yesterday when Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia poured the first bucketful of concrete for the foundation of Ten Eyck Houses, a $12,500,000 slum clearance program under the Public Works Administration which is to provide a home for 1627 families in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn.

The ceremony occurred during an official inspection tour of the project, said to be the largest in the United States. It is one of two housing developments by the Federal Government in co-operation with the New York City Housing Authority.

Weather Delayed Project

While ground was broken by Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, last year, progress on Ten Eyck Houses was delayed in January by severe weather, according to Dwight L. Hoopingarner, associate director of housing under the Public Works Administration.

Meanwhile, foundation work on the Harlem River houses, the second Public Works Administration project here, is under way and the Public Works Administration has announced it will open bids for erection of the buildings on May 12. Plans for the Harlem unit, which is for Negro families exclusively, call for an expenditure of $4,700,000 in providing 574 apartments in one of New York's most congested districts.

Applications Pile Up

So popular are the new buildings that 7500 applications already have been placed on file for space in the Williamsburg apartments, it was revealed today This meant that nearly five families are seeking each available apartment when it will be ready for occupancy next year.

Detailed plans for the Ten Eyck Houses were announced by Romer Shawhan, district manager of the housing division of the Public Works Administration, who said that 20 four-story fireproof brick apartment houses would be erected. These would provide units of two, three, four and five rooms, Mr. Shawhan explained.

Maximum of Light

Buildings will be scattered over the site instead of being squared with the streets, so that park and lawn areas will be larger.

Community laundries with washing, drying and ironing equipment have been planned for the basements, which will also contain recreation and social rooms. In other sections of the basements, "garages" for baby carriages are to be installed.

In a typical apartment entrance is gained through a foyer which gives access to a living room and a bedroom or kitchen. The living room has been arranged so that no passage through it is required in reaching another room of the apartment, which allows the family to convert the room into sleeping quarters where necessary.

Virginia G. O. P. Loyal To Glass and Landon

ROANOKE, Va., April 12 (AP)—The Virginia Republican convention Saturday adopted a resolution expressing "confidence in the fitness" of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, for the office of President of the United States, and voted not to offer a candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to the veteran Democrat, Carter Glass.

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MISSES' AND WOMEN'S SIZES

League Must Lift Sanctions, Duce Tells Geneva Delegate

(Continued from Page 1)

Conciliation Committee of 13, like the one with Blaten Gueta Woelte Mariam yesterday, in preparation for the meeting of the committee, is of a preliminary nature. The actual terms of the eventual peace can scracely be decided at this juncture. What is in question is rather the method of procedure.

Two Viewpoints

Mr. Mariam declared the Negus of Ethiopia is prepared to discuss settlement in the framework of the League. He makes no other conditions and awaits the Italian proposals.

The Italian view is that direct talks between Ethiopia and Italy would permit a speedy peace, whereas if every step taken has to be submitted to the Committee of Thirteen there will be perpetual difficulties and probable failure.

Talk of Get-Together

There are strong rumors of an unofficial exchange of views between Italy and Britain in the hope of alleviating the tension which has reached a greater degree than ever. The impression given by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and his spokesmen at Geneva has certainly been that the sanctionist policy will be carried to the extreme length. But it is not thought that the British Government is prepared to move without collaboration of the League members, though in sending her fleet to the Mediterranean before sanctions were voted Britain placed herself in the vanguard of coercion against Italy.

British Demur

In the view of France, there should be instant suspension of sanctions on the opening of peace negotiations. To this the British definitely demur. Sanctions, they declare, can only be suspended when hostilities are suspended.

The precise date for summoning the Committee of Eighteen to consider sanctions is not yet fixed. The committee remains in the wings of the theater and will enter on the scene only when it is believed that its services might be useful.

Military Staffs Meet At London to Discuss Locarno Defense Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 15—Technical matters alone are being discussed at the Franco-British-Belgian staff talks which opened here today.

Such questions as—where the British troops and airplanes would be stationed in the event of a German invasion of France or Belgium; how they would be transported; how many would be sent; what forts they would use for supplies; how liaison would be maintained with French and Belgian colleagues; what sphere should be allotted the French Navy in keeping the way across the Straits of Dover open in the event of submarine attack—these are the sorts of issues which the delegates are considering.

A cut-and-dried plan on these and a thousand and one similar details would, it is believed, greatly facilitate the swift co-operation of the three countries in the event—admittedly unlikely—of a German attack.

As regards sea and air, a good deal of spade work was already done last autumn when France, in response to the British request, agreed to work out a plan of mutual assistance in case Italy should attack Britain in the Mediterranean. On that occasion, as on this, there was no question of further political commitments.

No New Obligations

It is emphasized now from the British side—as it was then from the French side—that no fresh military obligations are being undertaken. Britain, it is declared, despite the allegations to the contrary, does not commit herself through these staff talks either to invade Germany at France's behest or to automatic intervention if there is a conflict in some other part of Europe. All that the staff talks are intended to do is to enable Britain to carry out at the shortest possible notice her Locarno promise to go to France's help in the event of unprovoked attack by Germany.

The talks are confined to land, sea and air representatives of the three countries concerned.

Italy "in Absentia"

Italy, though one of the Locarno guarantors, is not participating in any capacity. Not having accepted the London memorandum approved in her name by Ambassador Dino Grandi, at London, Italy, it is declared here, has no claim to be represented, and it is denied that she has been invited to atten...

As far as Germany is concerned, it is pointed out that as the talks are purely defensive, she has no ground for complaint. Moreover, it is generally held that even up to the last moment, Berlin could have obtained a postponement of the staff talks in return for a definite promise not to fortify the Rhinelands during the interium period before the negotiations for general European settlement begin.

German Queries Wait

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has decided to give his personal attention to the task of obtaining answers to the queries on the Hitler memorandum raised by the Locarno powers at Geneva last week. As he is due at Geneva tomorrow for vital talks on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, Mr. Eden has decided to make no move at Berlin for the time being. It is generally thought that he will contrive to wait till after the French elections before doing so, on the grounds that until it is known what kind of government France is going to have it is useless to try to harmonize the conflicting viewpoints of France and Germany.

Traffic Forces Widening Of Famous Scot Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—The Rennie Bridge which acted as a model for London's Waterloo Bridge and spans the River Tweed at Kelso, is to be reconstructed. The beauty of Kelso Bridge has been described by both Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott.

The bridge was erected by John Rennie, the engineer who was responsible for the London and Waterloo Bridges. The Kelso Bridge is in excellent condition but is held to be too narrow for modern traffic. It was started in 1800 and took three years to build, costing £17,802.

Military Forces Wield Political Power in Japan

By William Henry Chamberlin

(Continued from Page 1)

starting point in the rise of the Asiatic peoples in the domain of international politics.

Effects of Manchurian Incident

"One may cite the following particularly significant effects of the Manchurian incident:

1. Japan further cemented the foundation for her future development in exaltation of her traditional national spirit.

2. The 30,000,000 people of Manchuria were emancipated from the shackles of injustice and maladministration, and the state of Manchoukuo was brought into being to convert the vast land into a paradise in which all may live in peace. . . .

3. A solid foundation was laid for the establishment of Far Eastern peace through the co-operation of Japan. . . .

4. All the afore-mentioned circumstances were carried out under the aegis of justice, regardless of the desires of the white races. . . .

Individualism Under Way

"(After the War) Individualism and liberalism, which were introduced from the West, began to gain strength rapidly in the nation. Coupled with the striking prevalence of materialism, due to the boom brought about by the War, these Western 'isms' wrought serious moral havoc in Japan by blighting the nation's traditional virtues. In fact, it was sometimes feared that the nation might lose the national spirit which characterizes the Empire. . . . Capitalism began to gain ground, followed by the introduction of Socialism and Communism.

"All persons who were concerned about the country were at their wits' ends as to how to control this deplorable state of spiritual disorder. At this moment the Manchurian Incident occurred to sound a note of warning to the nation. From this standpoint also the domestic significance of the Manchurian Incident may be said to be inestimable."

Army Trends

Following are excerpts from a pamphlet issued by the Kon-nichi no mondai-sha, leading with the political and social trends in the army:

"The reason why the army has decided to discard its old shell and to become a new army of the nation by concerning itself with national politics, economics and social affairs is because the present-day standstill in all branches of national affairs would undermine the existence of the army itself, if it were allowed to continue. . . .

"The main objective of the army's national defense policy is the reorganization of the country. The army is opposed to the unevenness of profit distribution, freedom of individual profit making, inequality of wealth and poverty in the nation, unemployment of great numbers of people, decline of middle class and small industrialists and agriculturists and the weakness of the national controlling power.

"There is no room for doubt that the army is opposed to capitalist economics. . . The army's idea of national reform is national economic control in order to obtain stability of national life, development of natural resources, promotion of trade, development of industries, perfection of national defense. . . ."

Naval Power as Aid

The following statements regarding naval power as an aid to Japan's national economy and foreign trade are from an article contributed to the August number of Dai Asia Shugi by Capt. Gumpei Sekine, of the Imperial Japanese Navy. Captain Sekine was for a time head of the press bureau of the Navy Department.

"Japan is destined to be confronted with a constant continental menace in the future. In order to escape from it and in order to acquire necessary natural resources we recognize the great necessity of our advance on the continent. However, at the same time the Japanese nation must not forget the necessity of maritime advancement. . . .

"I believe that the most economical policy for Japan is to import raw materials produced by Japanese enterprises abroad and to export goods produced in this country, employing our steamers in both cases, and to let our overseas traders distribute Japanese goods. . . . And for the purpose of protecting our nationals' overseas enterprises we should dispatch our warships occasionally. It will encourage our emigrants and make them feel significant among the foreign peoples, with the result that they will exert all their energies in their professions. But the result produced by dispatching our warships to encourage our nationals abroad depends upon the strength of our navy in comparison with those of other powers.

Threat in Old Ratio

"If we were to be bound further by the existing naval ratio, Japan's maritime advancement, which is our life-line, would encounter a constant threat from the superior naval powers. In the event that other naval powers reject our views on the naval disarmament question, I cannot state with any degree of certainty that there will be no naval building race.

"To those who fear that the naval building race may undermine the state finance I should like to say: 'Think of Japan's naval building history immediately before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars.'

"China, as seen by the Japanese before the Sino-Japanese War, was far greater than are Great Britain and the United States, in relation to ourselves, today. But Japan was able to smash the Chinese fleet by perfecting a navy as strong as that of China, both in quantity and in quality.

Historical Mission

"Russia's military strength before the Russo-Japanese War was far superior to Japan's. At that time also Japan was able to defeat Russia by preparing a powerful navy.

"We should realize that maritime advancement is the historical mission of the Japanese Empire and at the same time is the life of Japan. We must advance forward toward that goal, conquering every obstacle that may be placed in our path. And to achieve this goal it is absolutely necessary that we should have a powerful navy in order to safeguard our national security."

Excerpts from a pamphlet issued by the Japanese navy last spring follow:

"Without the real strength to maintain supremacy on the sea Japan cannot maintain peace in the Far East. The fact that the Russian navy cruised 10,000 miles shows that Japan can be attacked in her own waters. Since that time enormous strides have been made in improving offensive naval armaments. . . . If the will of the various powers is right they should welcome the progress of Japan. In view of Japan's geographical position the powers should leave the maintenance of peace in the Orient in the hands of Japan, which is now powerful enough to perform this duty. If the other powers fail to recognize the mission of Japan they may well be said to disobey the will of Heaven."

Wide World

Army and Navy Stir Japanese

The Millions of People in Japan Are Much Like the People in the Occident in Their Enthusiasm for Everything Military, for Parades and Flags and Marching Men

Canada Vital to Americas

(Continued from Page 1)

solidate peace in the Western Hemisphere at a moment when it is threatened in Europe and Asia, and actually violated in Africa.

The delicacy of his visit to Canada lies in the fact that the United States thus appears to be presenting the advantages of neutrality to a dominion which is bound by many ties to Great Britain. Should European war involving Great Britain break out, the question of Canadian participation would be crucially important.

The Canadian Government is bound to consult the people before taking a decision. Observers of Canadian opinion declare that the Dominion might well follow the United States' example and remain neutral.

French Canadians for Peace

Such sentiment is pronounced in French-Canadian circles, and by no means lacking in other provinces.

But this decision, it is pointed out here, is one for Canada to make for itself, not one which the United States should try to influence. Hence President Roosevelt's visit—in so far as its implications hint at Western Hemisphere neutrality — becomes more than a courtesy call, and needs to be handled with utmost skill.

The general theory of New-World solidarity, as it appears to actuate President Roosevelt today, is very largely economic. The Canadian-American Treaty is a practical illustration. There are two schools of thought in the United States: the self-containment advocates, who are forced to admit that if the United States is to be self-contained it must go in for a great degree of crop control; and the world-traders, who also have to admit that world markets are sadly restricted.

President Offers Compromise

To compromise between the extremes, President Roosevelt evidently believes in stimulating trade to the greatest possible extent in the Western Hemisphere, which is unlikely to be laid low by a major war such as threatens—but has been averted and may be averted again—in Europe and Asia.

Hence his inter-American plans become a definite part of a long-range recovery program. And Canada, as the United States' best American customer, plays a leading part.

The Latin-American aspect of the plans was stressed last night by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a speech commemorative of Pan-American Day. The coming conference in Buenos Aires, he said, offers an opportunity for the American nations "to set an example to the world of friendly co-operation and enlightened internationalism."

Goal Is Trust and Peace

"The goal that we are seeking," he said, "is an America in which the spirit of mutual helpfulness shall determine international relations; in which fear of aggression shall disappear and in which the great purpose of national security shall have been achieved."

"I am glad to say," he added, "that the American republics are taking effective steps to bring about economic rehabilitation. They are making a determined effort to reduce and, if possible, to eliminate the artificial barriers that now unduly obstruct the channels of commerce.

"The reciprocal trade agreements entered into by the United States with a number of the Latin-American countries are contributing to this end, and similar agreements have been and are being negotiated between the Latin-American states.

Of Broad Interest

"Viewed in its larger aspects, the fostering of conditions that make for peace and security on this continent is a matter of deep interest and concern, not only to international relations, but also to the fullest favorable development of those principles of democracy to which America has dedicated herself.

"Fundamentally, of course, the responsibility for the maintenance of peace rests upon the peoples themselves. Statesmen may perfect peace machinery, wars may be outlawed, but the effectiveness of such measures depends upon the extent to which the citizens themselves manifest a strong and virile 'will to peace' against the forces of selfish greed and uncompromising nationalism.

"I firmly believe that the spirit of neighborliness pervades the minds and hearts of the American peoples and that they have a sincere desire to live in peace and harmony.

"The forthcoming inter-American conference offers, I believe, a promising opportunity for the American nations to set an example to the world of friendly co-operation and enlightened internationalism."

Italian Encyclopedia To Trace History Of Books and Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—Publication of a comprehensive encyclopedia devoted to books in all their aspects has started in Italy under the direction of the secretary-general of the Fascist Party.

The collection, under the editorship of Professor Sorbelli and Prof. Guido Mancini, is to consist of more than 60 volumes.

The series, as a whole, falls into fundamental divisions: First, the bibliologic, devoted to the history and characteristics of the book; second, the bibliographic, or the description and knowledge of the book in and for itself; third, the library, in all its structural, economic and functional aspects, treating of the origin, growth, ordering, supplying and functioning of the library as an institution.

Finally there will be the history of libraries from their origins to the present day, following the road traced by civilization, and supplying the descriptions, lists, groupings and statistics of the greatest libraries of Italy and other lands.

Shea Named Law Dean

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14 (AP)—The University of Buffalo announced today the appointment of Francis M. Shea, general counsel of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, as dean of the law school. Mr. Shea will succeed Dean Carlos C. Alden.

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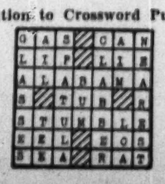

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OBM 4-15-36

Thinking Put Above Rote Study In Chemistry and Mathematics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15—Continued indictment of the nation's secondary school education featured today's sessions of the American Chemical Society as Prof. Glen Wakeham of the University of Colorado led the attack on what he called verbalism, or learning by rote.

Last night the society's committee on education charged that state monopolies of the educational machinery barred a majority of the country's noted college professors from teaching in high schools even if they chose, and that high school graduates of the past decade came to college woefully deficient in matematical knowledge.

Today the chemists tackled "an even more serious problem," the uprooting of "blind rote" methods of teaching elementary chemistry. The commonest resource of the modern "hapless student usually of mediocre ability," Professor Wakeham asserted, "is to retire to his room, bone the words over night, and regurgitate them hopefully in the examination the next day, trusting to luck that he may have guessed the words or phrases the teacher wanted."

Verbalism he defined as the more or less accurate reproduction, by the student, of the words of the text without any satisfactory comprehension of the meaning—sheer memory work.

In Pupil's Own Words

The crowding of English out of the high school curricula, he held, has largely eliminated one of the best devices for detecting such unintelligent verbalism; namely, asking the student to reproduce the subject matter in his own words. Dispensing with English courses has progressed, he explained, to such an extent "that the average high school graduate hardly knows what you mean when you ask him to say anything in his own words."

The use of formulae in teaching chemistry, save as an exercise in arithmetical operations, was declared futile. "Students have been known to attain great facility in balancing chemical equations without ever catching a glimpse of the notion that these symbolical expressions represent things that actually happen."

Find Illustrations

The suggestion advanced by the Society to teachers was, that they be not too liberal with illustrations, but encourage students to find their own. "The educational ideal of the age is not merely to educate everybody, but apparently to give as broad an education as possible in the least practicable time and with a minimum of exertion on the student's part," it was charged.

Manipulation of Coal

In the technical sessions examining the chemistry of coal, Prof. Irvin Lavine and David Mason of the University of North Dakota laid the superiority of German brown coals over American for fuel purposes, to differences in the humic acid content of lignite.

Dr. Burnard S. Biggs of the Carnegie Institute of Technology told of coal hydrogenation experiments which show why chemists must use special methods in handling such chemical experiments. Though coal is largely made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen—the same elements that are present in sugar, cotton, alcohol, and allied products—it will not lend itself to the usual operations chemists employ; for they can not distill it as they can alcohol, or crystallize it as they can sugar.

Heat, Color, Nourishment

Dr. Biggs by dissolving a relatively small part of coal in benzene, determined the general arrangement of the atoms in the extracted portion. These he found to be connected in hexagonal rings, some 18 or so carbon atoms to a ring. Contrary to general opinion, he also found that extract and residue were very similar in make-up, venturing the opinion that knowledge gained on one could be applied to the other.

All of which means that new and wholly surprising results may be expected in the future from the comparatively modern chemistry of coal hydrogenation. Already coal has come to be recognized not only as stove fuel, but as the world's most valuable source of chemical by-products, yielding everything from food to perfumes, gasoline and analine dyes.

By Percolator Process

Dr. Robert Asbury, also of Carnegie Institute, gave details on investigations he is conducting into the nature of coal. He has been treating a Pittsburgh seam coal with the solvents aniline, tetralin and phenol in a high-pressure steel apparatus which differs only in size from the everyday coffee percolator. The coal and solvents are heated to 752 degrees Fahrenheit.

At this temperature all the solvents used will boil, which necessitates a steel apparatus, in order to keep the solvents liquid. Since in some cases considerable pressure was developed, it was necessary to construct apparatus almost entirely of high strength stainless steel. Thus products were dissolved out of the coal just as part of the coffee is dissolved by water in the percolator.

Women Writers Hear Plea for the Orient

Wide World

Mrs. Victoria Faber Stevenson
President, National League of American Pen Women

Sao-Ke Alfred Sze
Chinese Ambassador to the United States

Mrs. Clyde Robertson
Candidate to Succeed Mrs. Stevenson as President of Pen Women

Far East Asks Equal Place With Europe in Peace Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—That the Far East should not be sidetracked while attention is concentrated on pacification of Europe was the plea of Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador, in one of his rare speeches—this time to the National League of American Pen Women.

Any world conference for adjusting European difficulties must grasp the problems of the Orient if it is to achieve a better foundation for law and order in the Occident, Mr. Sze said. The interests of the two cannot be separated, he insisted.

Peace pacts have broken down, the Ambassador continued, and general reconsideration of existing political rights and obligations is agreed to be necessary. Treaty revision in Europe, now seen as necessary, must, he said, be matched by treaty revision in Asia.

But Mr. Sze did not suggest that the Washington treaties, which guaranteed territorial integrity to China and its Manchurian provinces, should be revised in line with the changes which have been brought about by force since 1931. To him, revision evidently meant not recognition of the practical changes Japan's policies have brought, but further removal of the "unequal" treaties affecting China's sovereignty.

"I imagine," he concluded, "there will be no dissent from the general proposition that, unless existing conditions are changed, the danger is imminent and extreme; that wars will occur which will bring about international anarchy and, in all probability, widespread national disorders.

"The single point that I wish to make is that no reconstruction of international order can hope to be successful if its application is limited to the West."

Air Mail Promised

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Representative J. M. O'Connell of Rhode Island said the Post Office Department had agreed to institute air mail service of Providence as soon as the men state air port has been approved by the Bureau of Air Commerce. American Airlines, he said, plans to institute service from the state airport May 1. The department is expected to issue air order to the line to deliver mail at that field.

Need for Changes In Constitution Are Pointed Out

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Prof. W. Y. Elliott of Harvard University asserted last night in a radio address that if the "Founding Fathers" were alive today they would be the first to bring about needed changes in the United States Constitution.

He admitted that the present psychology of the country makes sweeping changes impossible but hoped that within the next decade there may be some changes by the ordinary process of amendment and possibly more extensive changes through the medium of a constitutional convention.

"The question of getting a new Constitution," he said, "depends, first of all upon separating those parts of it that command almost universal acceptance from the parts which no longer fit the needs of industrial nationalism. The outworn parts are questions of machinery, not principle."

He said the Bill of Rights requires no change, but parts of the document covering federal division of powers and functional separation of powers should be revised.

"In enforcing due process of law," Professor Elliott said, "the Supreme Court has come to substitute its judgment as to the reasonableness of the law for that of the Legislature. In my opinion, this is not a judicial function."

He suggested an amendment giving specific federal power to regulate commerce, industry, agriculture and the production or extraction of natural resources throughout the territory of the United States as possibly "the only remedy."

As to separation of powers he said the President lacks a proper control to carry out his functions as a leader, making the Government "a prey of pressure groups, propaganda, lobbies and local pork-barrels."

To remedy this he proposed a four-year term for the House of Representatives, having the two houses sit jointly and vote on an equal basis to settle deadlocks on revenue or appropriations and giving the President the right to dissolve the House of Representatives and call one general election during the four-year term.

Job Stabilization Called Major Aim Of Security Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15 — The weight of the Social Security Act in American political economy will be thrown toward stabilization of employment and purchasing power, John G. Winant, chairman of the Social Security Board, told the American Arbitration Association at the Astor Hotel here yesterday.

"As I understand it, the act is an effort to handle sectors of unemployment and dependency upon a constructive basis under the protection of civil service and with that degree of order and administrative competence which can only be developed in a permanent organization," he said.

Tolerant Stand

"Although similar acts have been on statute books of most of the other countries of the western world for many years, we are only at the beginning of our experience here, and with limited knowledge and a more difficult problem of administration than was faced in many other countries. If we are to be successful in carrying out the intent of this law, it will be because we are tolerant."

There is no finality either in the act or in the board's plans for its administration, Mr. Winant declared, holding that one of the major obligations imposed on the Social Security Board was "the duty of studying and making recommendations as to the most effective methods of providing economic security." The board has hopes of being useful in searching for better methods and improved techniques, he added.

"We find on the most careful examination that the cycles of unemployment eliminate men, regardless of character or industry of technical skill," he continued. "Technological improvements also create temporary unemployment. While cash payment purchases are increasing, credit facilities are narrowing for those on limited income. The ability to buy for most people is dependent upon a job."

Praises Aims of Bill

One phase of constructive thinking to meet the hazards of old age and unemployment and for stabilized consumption was written into the Social Security Act, Mr. Winant said.

"The speeding up of industry shortens the work span of man's earning period while at the same time increasing numbers live to advancing years," he added. "Expectancy of life should carry with it a share of security in old age if it is to be a blessing to mankind."

Referring to control over natural forces, he emphasized that "the energy and power developed to produce material things must be tempered by consideration and understanding of the human relationships involved and met by social adaptations to preserve the objections of the American ideal." Whether this is accomplished in an agricultural or industrial democracy, the guarantee of the basic human rights remains a national obligation, he held.

Unpreparedness

"We came into the depression unprepared," Mr. Winant continued. "Private resources were not enough to meet the crisis and, therefore, government with its greater resources of credit was called upon to meet the needs of millions in distress.

"The serious loss of a single individual when spread over the group can be carried without serious difficulty by small individual contributions. On this great principle . . . social security attempts to recognize contributions in the industrial field and to give protection to those whom age, dependency or the hazards of unemployment have brought within the scope of legislative authority."

Mr. Winant praised the ideals of commercial arbitration and said that the idea of settling disputes by neutral persons was a natural practice that dates back to all states of society.

Preceding Mr. Winant, Percy S. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co., New York merchants, praised the efforts of arbitration in the field of retail merchandising.

"We believe that arbitration is the key to friendly business relations," he said.

Gas Denied Drinking Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Raleigh has taken another step in its war on automotive accidents. The commissioners have passed an ordinance making it illegal for a filling station operator to sell gasoline to anyone under the influence of alcohol. The violation of this new law calls for a stiff fine and imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the trial judge.

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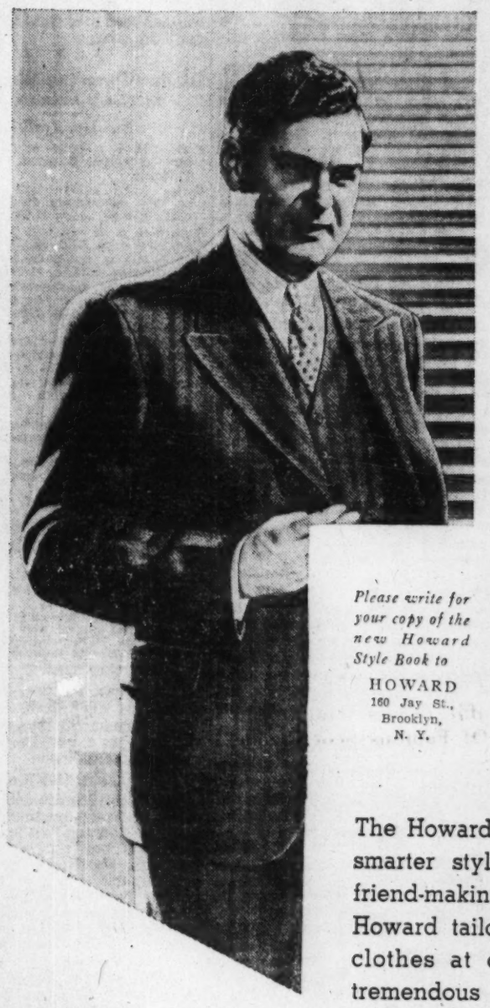

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Machine Politics Bumped In Nebraska and Illinois

(Continued from Page 1)

contest vitally stirred the Illinois voters; the Borah-Knox contest was not of such immediate interest.

Anyway, New Dealers here—as contrasted to Democratic machine politicians—are pretty pleased with the Illinois results. They see the big Democratic total as an encouragement to President Roosevelt, but they also believe that the three successes for unorthodox politics against old-guardism will be salutary.

A Lesson for Farley

Evidence that voters favor leaders of the Borah, Brooks and Horner type (though the Borah success was only relative) is taken to be very timely. In recent weeks, the Farley organization has been making concession after concession to Democratic political machines. Many more were in prospect.

Now it is seen that voters are in a rebellious mood, and on occasion can overturn machines, as the Nash-Kelly machine is now in prospect of being reversed. This, New Dealers hope, will persuade Mr. Farley to pay more attention to the independent, liberal vote, and less to the Democratic machines.

Same Story in Nebraska

In Nebraska, results were equally encouraging for President Roosevelt, for he was receiving nearly two thirds of the votes as against Senator Borah. But Governor Landon's name was written into more than 5000 ballots, though he was not officially in the contest.

These encouragements come on time, for the repercussions to President Roosevelt's Baltimore speech were unmitigatedly critical. Republicans in Congress proceeded to jump on the speech with both feet.

Usually friendly commentators were hostile. The address, they declare, was ill-adapted and ill-timed. While none went so far as to say that President Roosevelt has lost Maryland thereby, they regret that the speech was made.

Counting the Cost

The Baltimore Sun, independent Democratic, has a scathing news story today on the after-effects of the speech among Maryland Democrats. In Washington, strategists agree:

That the speech was unsuited to the audience, which wanted stronger stuff; that it was a mistake to invade Maryland under the auspices of a new young Democratic organization financed by Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, while ignoring the older party groups; that a prime blunder was made by omitting all references to the late Gov. Albert Cabell Ritchie; that it is pretty early for a campaign speech anyway.

The chief danger from the fiasco, to New Deal eyes, is that it may help the insurgent Democratic candidacy in Maryland of Col. Henry Breckinridge of New York, entered in the presidential primaries there. Colonel Breckinridge has never expected to win, but he wanted to roll up a strong protest vote. The President's failure may have enhanced his prospects.

Hoover Makes Pat Reply

Mr. Hoover's reply, from Palo Alto, fitted into the Republican wave of criticism in Congress. Both attacked the President for sponsoring measures of relief that had already failed, and urged restoration of long-term confidence.

There was much speculation in Washington upon the identity of the "eminent author" whose four-point plan for recovery was scathingly ridiculed by President Roosevelt. A little search of New York papers in the past week reveals that it was a charter member of the original Roosevelt "brain trust" — Ralph West Robey, a New York financial writer and lecturer on banking at Columbia University.

Split Came in 1933

The President even quoted Mr. Robey in 1933, when he wanted a definition of the gold standard—and a little later Mr. Robey was made financial editor of the Washington Post. From then onward, the Roosevelt-Robey intellectual paths diverged sharply.

Oddly, too, another early brain-truster, James P. Warburg, recently wrote the most-widely distributed and caustic anti-New Deal book: "Hell Bent for Election."

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, an original "brain truster," is now largely in the opposition in his daily newspaper column. The leader of the new Republican "brain trust," Professor Saxon, confesses he voted for Mr. Roosevelt in 1932. But Mr. Robey is the first one to whom President Roosevelt has paid public attention.

Many Danish Americans Again Dwell in Homeland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Figures of the latest Danish census show the population of Denmark to be 3,705,000. The Copenhagen population is shown as 944,700, of which the municipality accounts for 665,000, and the suburbs for the remainder.

During the last five years the average yearly increase of the Danish population has been 0.86 per cent, compared with 0.62 per cent in the previous period of the same length. The birth rate is declining, however, and this increase is due to the fact that, while there is practically no emigration, many Danish Americans have returned here to their homeland in recent years.

Illinois Gives Lead To Knox Over Borah; Horner Beats Machine

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, contesting with Senator William E. Borah of Idaho for the Republican presidential preferment vote in Illinois, and Gov. Henry Horner, seeking a return to office, stood apparently victorious today on the mountain of ballots cast yesterday in one of the State's most dramatic primaries.

Piling up an early lead in Chicago, Colonel Knox led Borah by about 81,000 votes in the first test of strength between the two G. O. P. presidential aspirants. Borah was stronger in the 101 downstate counties.

After 70 per cent of the State's 7426 precincts were in, Knox had 338,923 votes to 257,804 for Borah. The vote was advisory only to the 50 delegates elected yesterday, who, with seven others to be named later, will represent Illinois at the June National G. O. P. Convention.

Horner Spurts Ahead

Overcoming an early Cook County lead by Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Chicago health commissioner supported by Mayor Edward J. Kelly and National Committeeman Patrick Nash of Chicago, Governor Horner rolled up a tremendous vote downstate in the Democratic gubernatorial primary which led his supporters to claim he would outdistance his rival by between 80,000 and 100,000.

Returns from 5063 precincts, more than two thirds of the 7426 in Illinois, gave Horner 529,043; Bundesen 517,472.

Edward A. Hayes, former national commander of the American Legion and chairman of the Knox for President Committee, declared Knox had been "favored in a decisive manner." He said "the Illinois candidate has taken a long stride for the nomination."

Knox Position Better

Knox, estimated former Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, now has substantially 130 delegates to the national G. O. P. convention, including the Illinois group.

Borah's Illinois manager called the Senator's strength in downstate Illinois, where he maintained a small lead as the returns rolled in, a "remarkable public tribute."

"This result was achieved against the efforts of the Republican state organization," said the manager, Edgar J. Cook, "and with practically no funds whatsoever."

Actual control of the 50 district delegates elected yesterday plus seven to be chosen later in state convention remained obscure.

Primary Only Advisory

Under Illinois law, the preferential primary is advisory merely. It recommends to the delegates how to cast their convention votes, but does not bind them.

Knox's strong lead in Chicago, where he ran some 70,000 votes ahead of Borah, insured that he would have the popular endorsement in the 10 Chicago districts, along with the organization support.

Of all the primary victories, the most sensational was that of the Democratic Party in Illinois, which cast a greater primary vote than ever before in the State's history, rolling up a total estimated at 1,500,000.

28 Per Cent Gain

This would represent a 28 per cent gain since the 1934 primaries. Of the projected total, it was estimated a round million Democratic votes were cast in Chicago, and a half million downstate.

It broke all records for a Chicago primary, the highest vote either major party ever cast before was 711,000. That was the Republican strength in April, 1928.

The tremendous Democratic vote, and the gain since 1934, were given varying explanations.

Claim Got Help

Republican leaders denied it indicated increased sentiment for the National Democratic Administration. They claimed thousands of Republicans voted in the Democratic primary, attracted by the bitter campaign fight between Governor Horner and Mayor Kelly of Chicago, who championed the Governor's rival with all the power of the Chicago organization.

Under Illinois law, Republicans were free to enter the Democratic primary if they chose, because more than two years have elapsed since the previous primary election.

Mayor Kelly and County Chairman P. A. "Pat" Nash scouted the idea that it was a "Horner vote." Said Nash, "It represents the desire of the people to show their preference for President Roosevelt."

Senator Lewis Romps In

Easiest of the apparent victories was that of United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis, seeking the Democratic nomination for a third term.

His projected plurality, on the face of partial returns, was estimated at 1,000,000 votes—the largest ever accorded a candidate in Illinois. He had two opponents, one a business woman, Miss Ruth R. McNamara.

On the Republican side, former United States Senator Otis F. Glenn apparently was nominated, by more than 2½-to-1 over former Congressman William E. Hull.

C. Wayland Brooks, 30-year-old Chicago attorney, was the apparent victor in the seven-man race for Republican nomination as Governor, the results at the three-quarter post showing him 162,000 votes in front of his nearest rival, former Gov. Len Small.

Brucker Opposes Couzens

DETROIT, April 14 (AP)—Wilber M. Brucker, former Governor of Michigan, announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator April 12, in opposition to Senator James Couzens.

Brucker, defeated for re-election as Governor by William A. Comstock, Democrat, in 1932, is the second to announce his candidacy for the Republican senatorial nomination. William G. Cudlip, also a Detroit attorney, became a candidate a month ago.

The primary will be held in September.

Voice of 'Little Lady of House' Familiar One on NBC Air Waves

Radio Comment

Once a week, as farmers all over the United States sit down to their dinners and tune into the National Broadcasting Company's Farm and Home Hour, they are usually prepared to hear some celebrity interviewed for them. For the past four years interviewing famous people for the farmers of America has been the special province of Helen Stevens Fisher, known to listeners on this most popular of farm hours as "the Little Lady of the House."

Singers, comedians, musicians, cartoonists, evangelists, authors, economists all have answered questions put to them by Mrs. Fisher who has learned in this period what it is that farmers want to hear. The National Farm and Home Hour, which has just celebrated its fifth year on the air, is conducted by NBC with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture and leading farm groups all over the country.

Mrs. Fisher is a small-town girl with a winning manner (she comes from Oglesby, Ill.). She got her first nation-wide contacts with farmers by doing publicity work for the 4-H clubs. This experience taught her what sort of things interest farm women. Some time later Mrs. Fisher started a farm women's program for commercial sponsors and later she went to the Farm and Home Hour.

At first Mrs. Fisher planned parties on her radio program for her farm audiences, giving them new ideas for decorations and games. Then one day she tried an interview. It "clicked" and ever since she has been interviewing people for her farm groups.

* * *

Dialing Over the Globe

All Time Is Eastern Standard

Sunday, April 19

Paris—3:30 p. m.—Play at National Theatre of Opera Comique. FYA, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Boston—3:30 p. m.—Patriot's Day program on 161st anniversary of Paul Revere's Ride. W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.

Moscow—4 p. m.—Review; questions and answers; news. RNE, 50m, 6meg.

Boston—4:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. W1XAL, 11.79meg. 25.5m.

London—6:30 p. m.—Presbyterian service, from Govan Old Parish Church. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.

Mexico City—7 p. m.—"Mexico's Volcano Chain—including Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl." XECR, 40.8m, 7.38meg.

Madrid—8:24 p. m.—"Media Vuelta and Xeringuelo," Asturian dances. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—German marches, band of Twenty-eighth Reiterstandarte. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.

Caracas, Ven.—9:30 p. m.—Musical review. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Monday, April 20

Washington—11 a. m.—United States Navy Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m., 15.21-meg.; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m., 17.78-meg.

Paris—3:30 p. m.—Theatrical audition with troupe of National Theatre l'Odeon. FYA, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Moscow—4 p. m.—Russian folk songs; talk to mothers; current events; Soviet science; news. RNE, 50m., 6meg.

Tokyo—4 p. m.—"A trip through the imperial and other famous Japanese gardens." JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." WIXAL, 25.5m., 11.79meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; Royal Opera House, Rome, opera "Il Dottor Oss" (Doctor Oss); talk Guido Sagramoso, designer of the new Italian high-speed trains. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.

London—6:35 p. m.—Talk: "Down to the sea in Ships—Sea Communication: 1, The Merchant Marine," Maj. R. H. Thornton. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Special transmission for United States and South America. PCJ, 31.3m, 9.59meg.

Madrid—7:52 p. m.—Seleccion de la Princesa del Dollar (Dollar Princess). EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJC, 49.8m. 6.02meg.

Tuesday, April 21

Washington—11 a. m.—United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, leader. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg; W1XK, Boston, 31.4m. 9.57meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.

London—6 p. m.—French-Canadian Songs, Gustave Ferrari, tenor. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.

London—7:10 p. m.—Grosvenor House Dance Band. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.

Madrid—8:15 p. m.—Guitar Recital. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—German Masters of Song; Rosl Seegers. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.

Schenectady—8:30 p. m.—Spanish Music. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.55meg.

Caracas, Ven.—8:45 p. m.—Venezuelan Song Contest YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

London—9:50 p. m.—Talk: "Speed," Max Beerbohm. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Wednesday, April 22

Washington—11:30 a. m.—United States Army Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m., 15.21 meg.; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m., 17.78meg.

Moscow—4 p. m.—"Today's Anniversary: The Birthday of Lenin"; "Russian History in Russian Literature." Subject: "The July Days, 1917"; news, weather, music; Soviet opinion and world affairs. RNE, 50m., 6meg.

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; Symphony concert from Rome; talk, Prof. A. De Masi; American songs, Enzo Aita, 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.

London—6 p. m.—Beethoven program, BBC Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75-meg. GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg., or GSA, 49.8m, 6.02meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Happy program PCJ, 25.5m., 11.73meg.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Things that creep and fly." merry hour with animals. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.

Schenectady—8 p. m. — Latin-American Program. W2XAF, 31.4m., 9.55meg.

Madrid—8:21 p. m.—Guillermo Cases, pianist. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.

Thursday, April 23

Eindhoven, Netherlands—9:25 a. m.—Piano recital, Julia Noach. PHI, 25.5 m., 11.73 meg.

Tokyo—4 p. m.—"The Fujiwara Periods" (historical); music. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9 m, 10.74 meg.

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," W1XAL, 25.5 m, 11.79 meg.

London—6 p. m.—Shakespeare Anniversary Program. GSD, 25.5 m, 11.75 meg. GSC, 31.3 m, 9.58 meg or GSA, 49.5 m, 6.05 meg.

Madrid—7 p. m.—Program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.5 m, 9.87 meg.

London—7:05 p. m.—"The Poacher," one act comedy. GSD, 25.5 m, 11.75 meg. GSC, 31.3 m, 9.58 meg, or GSA, 49.5 m, 6.05 meg.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Scenes from Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." DJC, 49.8 m, 6.02 meg.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Modern Piano Music, Willi Stech. DJC, 49.8 m, 6.02 meg.

Caracas, Ven.—9 p. m.—Popular Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7 m, 5.8 meg.

London—9 p. m.—Music of the Sea. BBC Empire Orchestra; Eric Fogg, conductor. GSD, 25.5 m, 11.75 meg, or GSC, 31.3 m, 9.58 meg.

Friday, April 24

Eindhoven, Netherlands—10 a. m.—The Jungle Serenaders. PHI, 25.5m., 11.73meg.

Paris—3:30 p. m.—National Theater of the Opera. FYA, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Moscow—4 p. m.—Songs of the Red Cavalry; "Today's Anniversary: The Birthday of Comrade Budyonny, Red Cavalry Leader"; "Twenty Minutes for Children: Comrade Budyonny visits"; news; weather. RNE, 50m., 6meg.

Berlin—5:15 p. m.—Songs of Franz Schubert. DJC, 49.8m., 6.02meg.

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m., 11.79meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; Scala Theater, Milan, opera "Otello"; "Rome's Midnight Voice"; folk songs. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.

Madrid—8:57 p. m.—"La Tempestad," Monologue. EAQ, 30.5m., 9.87meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Variety musical program. DJC, 49.8m., 6.02meg.

London—10:10 p. m.—Mozart Concerto, London Philharmonic Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg., or GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Saturday, April 25

Paris—3:30 p. m.—Theatrical audition with troupe of Comedie Francaise. FYA, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Geneva—5:30 p. m.—League of Nations Week's Review. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.

Berlin—6 p. m.—"Good Night, Mr. Pantalon," song play. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.

London—6:35 p. m.—Football Association Cup Final. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.

Madrid—8:57 p. m.—Fandangos de Albaicin, Conchita Maya. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.

Caracas, Ven.—9:15 p. m.—The Voices of the Air. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Sunday, April 26

8:30 a. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. W8XAL, Cincinnati, 49m, 6.06meg.

Station WIXAL, Boston

3:30 p. m.—Rebroadcasts for European listeners. 25.5m, 11.79meg.

4:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. 25.5m, 11.79meg.

5:00 p. m.—"The Restoration of Williamsburg, Va." 49m, 6.04meg.

5:15 p. m.—Cultivation of Taste Series. 49m, 6.04meg.

5:30 p. m.—Sevitzky Vocal Ensemble. 49m, 6.04meg.

5:45 p. m.—The World's Week: dramatized review. 49m. 6.04meg.

6:30 p. m.—"Is the World Getting Better?" Henry Edison Williams. 49m, 6.04meg.

6:45 p. m.—Choral music. 49m, 6.04meg.

Monday, April 27

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.

6:00 p. m.—News in English; opera, Royal Opera House, Rome, or Carlo Felice Theatre, Genoa; Federation of Business and Professional Women; piano concert, Jolanda Landi. 2RO, Rome, 31.3m, 9.63meg.

Tuesday, April 28

Station WIXAL, Boston

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.5m, 11.79meg.

7:00 p. m.—Musical program. 49m, 6.04meg.

7:15 p. m.—Basic English. 49m. 6.04meg.

7:45 p. m.—"The Stream of Knowledge." 49m, 6.04meg.

8:30 p. m.—"What Is Nature Doing in April?" 49m. 6.04meg.

8:45 p. m.—Musical program. 49m, 6.04meg.

Wednesday, April 29

5:30 p.m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Folklore Music; talk, Prof. A. De Masi; duets, Enzo Aita and Guido Guidi. 2RO, Rome, 31.3m, 9.63meg.

Thursday, April 30

Station WIXAL, Boston

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.5m, 11.79meg.

7:00 p.m.—Musical program. 49m, 6.04meg.

7:15 p. m.—"Making Young America." 49m, 6.04meg.

7:45 p. m.—"The Littletons." history. 49m, 6.04meg.

8:15 p. m.—"The Life Around Us: Bird Banding." 49m, 6.04meg.

8:30 p. m.—"The Modern Poets: Nathalia Crane." 49m, 6.04meg.

8:45 p. m.—Musical program 49m, 6.04meg.

Friday, May 1

Station WIXAL, Boston

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.5m, 11.79meg.

Reviews Progress

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Quintin Paredes

Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Commonwealth, Who Told Congress of Progress Made Under the Autonomous Régime

Philippines Seek Modification Of Coconut Oil Tax

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP) — Making his maiden speech in the House, Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes told Congress today the new Philippine Commonwealth has made a promising start but warned "you can wreck your own splendid work by reactionary laws."

The first representative of the Filipino autonomous regime launched last November pleaded for modification of a tax on Philippine coconut oil which Congress imposed in 1934 over objections of President Roosevelt.

"This excise tax violates the spirit of the covenant contained in the independence law and it ruins one of our largest industries without benefiting yours," Señor Paredes declared.

Protests Restriction

Congress, said the commissioner, made "a solemn compact" with the Philippines in 1934 by granting terms for a 10-year period of autonomy, to be followed by complete independence, and then enacted additional restrictions on duty-free shipments of sugar, coconut oil and cordage over the Filipino's protest.

In the five months since he became the first Filipino President, Manuel Quezon has shown himself to be "a real statesman," his envoy said.

Señor Paredes cited the launching of a program of compulsory military training directed by General Douglas MacArthur, former American Chief-of-Staff. Quezon, he said, "restored the public morale in two provinces" by dealing with two bandit gangs that were terrorizing the populace.

Civil Service Rule

Señor Paredes asserted President Quezon also has improved the civil service, named a new court of appeals authorized by the national assembly and created a survey board to eliminate the "wastage of our heretofore complicated bureaucracy."

Approval by Congress of pending bills to remove the levy of three cents a pound on such Philippine oil as is used in making soap and for other industrial purposes was urged by the commissioner. The tax would remain on oil used in oleomargarine.

Aside from the congressional limitations, Señor Paredes said "there is every reason to view the future with confidence."

Raskob Aid Linked To New Deal Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

as a Southerner to do it," said the witness.

"Never mind, just do it."

"It's a picture of Mrs. Roosevelt going to some Negro meeting with two Negroes leaning on each arm."

"Two students of Howard University escorting Mrs. Roosevelt to a college function?" responded Senator Black.

Senator Black promptly produced copies of the picture, and copies of the specially printed "newspapers" carrying the photograph, which were distributed in Texas and at the Macon (Ga.) meeting reprinted in a specially issued paper called the Georgia Woman's World. A copy of this was placed on the desk of each delegate.

Mr. Muse said the SCUC had paid the expenses of Texas delegates to the Macon meeting and $2000 to the Atlanta Statesman, for Macon expenses. Witness said he worked both for the SCUC and the Election Managers Association.

Contributors Listed

John J. Raskob contributed $5000 to the SCUC, and Pierre S. du Pont $5000, witness said.

"I talked to them personally, Mr. Raskob on the eightieth floor of the Empire State Building, and Mr. du Pont at Wilmington, Del., and told them what we wanted the money for," said witness.

He denied that Mr. Raskob or Mr. du Pont had known of the circularizing of the Negro pictures. He defended the act, and said he had done it as a matter of "conscience."

Rising in the committee room, Mr. Kirby at this point said he "expressly disclaimed" the circularization of the pictures.

"But the fact was printed at the time," said Black, "did Mr. du Pont or Mr. Raskob send you any protests on the use of their money?"

Mr. Muse said no protests had been received.

Witness was then questioned on a list of contributors. Among these were: Lammot du Pont, $2500; Irenee du Pont, $50; John W. Prentiss, Hornblower & Weeks, $500; Senator Jesse H. Metcalf (R), of Rhode Island, $50, and others.

Total contributions received by the organization, the witness said, was $41,000.

Less Work, Same Pay, Failed To Make Jobs, Hoover Says

PALO ALTO, Calif., April 15 (AP)—The full text of former President Hoover's comment on President Roosevelt's Jefferson Day address follows:

President Roosevelt in his address last evening (Monday) again proposes shorter hours with the same weekly pay as the solution of increasing unemployment. Over a generation wage rates have been increasing and hours decreasing. As a long-view development in American life, it is the most desirable end. But as an emergency measure, it was tried and failed two years ago.

In seeking this method of solution, the President finds himself upon the horns of a dilemma. As a sudden measure if weekly wages are to be maintained with less work hours, then costs and prices are increased, thereby decreasing consumption and jobs are lost. On the other hand, if hours be reduced and wages be reduced proportionately, then the buying power of the workers is diminished, consumption and jobs are less.

Why Not Increase Jobs?

Why not try something that has a record of invariable success in restoring employment, both in modern history and of recent experience in other countries? Why not at least recognize that there is a relation between government policies and unemployment? Why not try to increase the number of jobs instead of dividing up the jobs which are?

For instance, while there is an abundance of short-term capital, a study of the public issues of new capital for new enterprise or expansion as distinguished from refunding (to secure these abnormally low interest rates) will show that the long-term market capital market is not functioning at 20 per cent of normal. That would seem to indicate something wrong with governmental policies. Suppose we were to:

A—Reduce Government expenses;

B—Balance the budget;

C—Establish a real currency;

D—Stop these movements and threats of inflation;

E—Stop these other activities which destroy confidence in the future.

Confidence Most Needed

When we would get a restoration of long-term confidence we would secure long-time capital. We would create new enterprise, new employment, new jobs. It would start replacement of worn-out plants. It would give the sinews and start the building of much-needed and better houses.

The idea of keeping youngsters in school and retiring workers on pension at 65 is good. The country has steadily been moving in that direction for a generation. In 1930, when employment was fairly good, there were about 1,100,000 wage earners over 65. There were about 1,100,000 persons under 17 employed in factories and business. There are less of both classes today. Moreover, they would not be replaced by the same number of the middle group. In any event, if that idea could be made immediately effective, it would not take up 15 per cent—probably 10 per cent—of the present unemployment.

Surely something more far-reaching than this is needed.

Mexican Elections Lauded by Party As Free From Clashes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Two unusual features distinguished the recent internal elections for the Federal District of Mexico: First, women had the privilege of voting; and second, persons presenting themselves in a state of intoxication were denied the right to cast their vote on the legal ground that they were not mentally capable, at that moment, of reaching an impartial decision in respect to the candidates.

"For the first time," the Executive Committee of the National Revolutionary Party announced, "we are glad to say that elections have taken place in Mexico without being accompanied by bloody clashes between political opponents."

However, they would not go so far as to say whether this was due to the presence of women or to the prohibition of alcohol. Women represented 15 per cent of the total number of ballots, about one third of those entitled to vote making use of the chance.

Not long ago Emilio Portes Gil, president of the National Revolutionary Party, announced that he would do everything in his power to aid the Mexican woman in her fight for emancipation, and it was at his initiative that women members of the party were allowed to go to the polls at this election.

Luis Mora Tovar, head of the Left Wing group in the House of Representatives, just as emphatically stated that it would be fatal to Mexico's future to allow the feminine vote at this time, on the ground that Mexican women are dominated by the clergy. A church complication has presented itself every time women have asked for the vote. The latest movement to limit the franchise to members of the National Revolutionary Party still seems far from giving the problem a solution.

Broun Is Convicted In Newspaper Strike

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 15 (AP)—Heywood Broun, New York columnist and president of the American Newspaper Guild, was convicted in District Court April 13 on a charge of interfering with a police officer in connection with the strike of editorial employees at the Wisconsin News.

Mr. Broun was fined $10 and costs, but at the request of defense counsel Robert Hess, Judge George E. Page increased the fine to $15.01, the minimum required for an appeal. Mr. Hess appealed to municipal court for a jury trial. A retrial of the case was set tentatively for Thursday. Alfred Lauterbach and Hymie Polinsky, guild strikers, also were fined.

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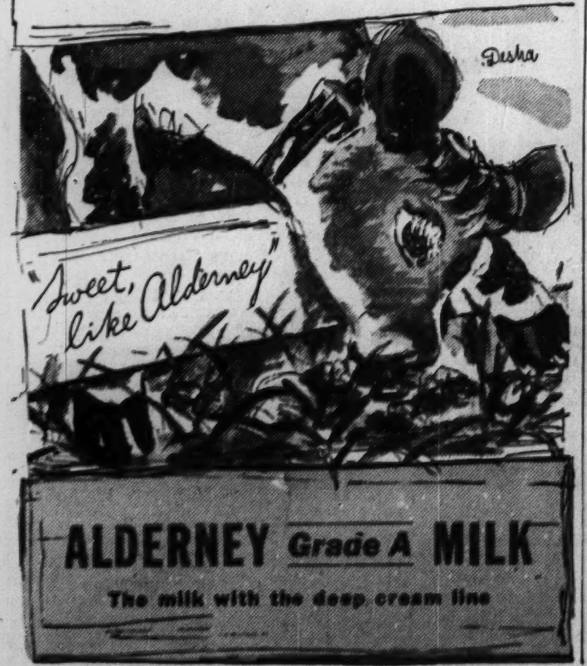

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First Spring

AS YET we have seen what is now our home in no season but winter. In mid-December we came upon the cottage set among stripped trees, its windows looking over a green where the grass was ragged and wet. Church, hillside, lane and meadow were revealed in cold and tidy colors. In a week we had purchased; in three weeks we were installed. And now we wait in an excited expectancy to watch those changes which in time will set for us a familiar summer scene. For this, we hope, is the final home.

So far it has been a life of adjustment. Town-dwellers with no taps to turn, no switches to depress, no ready warmth to spread at a moment's bidding from the fixings of "essential services." We have learned many things. How, for instance, to make a gallon of rain water drawn from an ice-covered tank perform the work of two. How to trim a wick, cherish a burner, save on paraffin. We have learned the importance of the Friday visit of the travelling oil-man, the need of conserving coal from Thursday to Thursday, the best methods of heating two bedrooms with one oil stove.

WE HAVE WALKED through wintry lanes on either side of which the cold fields stretched under an uncolored sky. We have grown accustomed to the aspect of our little garden, flat and flowerless, and to the bare tendrils of honeysuckle which—our neighbors tell us—will scent our whole home in a few weeks' time. We know nothing of these futures. "Just wait," the villagers tell us, "until you see it in the summer—oh, it's lovely in the summer."

And now we love it all dearly for the winter, for the blue-branched elms about the church, for the lamp-lit snuggery of the shop, for the road through the beech grove where the pheasants rise on many-colored wings, for frost upon the green, for the snoring of wind in our big chimney, for long evenings of deathly silence, for the stream in silted spate and for the days when the thick snow buried our village in its beauty and the road to town was impassable. And we know nothing more of our home but this, its first aspect.

THE BLUEBELLS IN Pater's wood—the vicar's wife tells us—are a sight. The flower-show in June—says Mr. Annan of the Green Man—must be seen to be believed. And just a day or two ago in the post-office we found ourselves staring in astonishment at a photographic view. "The Wendow Road," said the caption, and we stared at this lush and bosky transformation of the lane which we have known only as a chill and rutty track between bare hedgerows.

Before our very eyes our village is changing, becoming another place. The rooks are cawing in the elms, and overhead the sky, so long an icy gray above us, has grown from time to time more spacious, shaped itself, filled its blue with yeasty clouds. We were enchanted at the snowdrops which grew beneath our windows in January, and now there are further enchantments. What is going to spring from our bare garden beds? Daffodils, these have appeared, and other tongues of green as well. Looking ahead we see lupin, delphinium, phlox, all the herbaceous tribe bursting from the roots and tubers at whose presence in our ownership we can only guess. And very soon other controversies between us will be cleared up—the identity of the little tree in the middle of the lawn, the color of the roses over our porch, the capacity—or not—for flowering of the little shrub by the gate.

IN IMAGINATION WE look forward, painting the picture of our village in a month or two. Never have we seen the brook in any state but that of cold flood, or rimed with ice. Yet no doubt its bed will dry under hot sun, its banks grow heavy with tufted grasses, meadowsweet arise beneath the bridge. No doubt dog-rose and ragged robin will blossom in our hedgerows and hemlock foam about their feet. And doubtless the familiar muddy path across the big meadow will run in time, dry and firm, between walls of yellow wheat and scarlet poppy.

IT IS ALL very exciting. Crocuses have lit their little lamps beneath our three larches: the rambler roses are breaking leaf upon our fence. Already the green, so long to us a bleak and windy patch, is, as it were, putting on weight, becoming more substantial. And very soon our whole world will change, trees cast heavy shade, daisies spring, dust lie upon docks where now no docks are, lime blossom smell sweet about the vicarage, cows swish tails against the flies in warm shadows by the meadow gates.

A new form, color, substance will impose itself upon our world. And in the evenings we shall view it from a different place. The yellow light of our fireside—so far our chief reality, our focus point—will be no more. Tea in our garden is just now an unserious fancy. Yet surely it will come to pass that we shall sit in warm familiar twilights watching bats blink where we have been accustomed to glance for threat of snow.

C. GORDON GLOVER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © F. Smith, Huddersfield

RHOSSILI BAY, GOWER: *Where the Atlantic Beats Against the Welsh Cliffs*

WHOEVER stands upon Worms Head, and looks across Rhossili Bay, encounters more than great spaces of sky and sea ruled by the inexorable wind. The bay is just an Atlantic bite out of the peninsula of Gower, "English Gower" as they call it, in the Welsh county of Glamorgan. Across the estuary of the Severn, which has here grown to become the Bristol Channel, are the mauve moors of North Devon and the crags of the Cornish coast line. And the distant presence—visible only in clear weather—of that other land reminds one, wind-blown and solitary up here, of the ancient connection between the two shores of the "Severn Sea," Welsh and English.

Both sides still have in common the Celtic Twilight, of which one reads so much. On the uplands behind Rhossili Bay there are many cairns commemorating the once famous warriors; and to the Cornishmen across the gray water the Gower peninsula was a real "insula," and, as such, it comes into the mythology of King Arthur and his men.

But since Celts faded from this scene of salt-winded headland and sheep-cropped grass, the Scandinavian pirates, in their long-ships, have come and gone leaving us such names as Burry Holmes, the promontory forming the further limit of the picture. Worms Head, at the hither end of the bay, is also Norse in name.

This sea-surrounded territory has had a stormy past, one way and another, both from weather and men. As an English colony, it withstood frequent attacks from the Welsh of the mainland and not until the middle of the sixteenth century did it comes under English law. Nowadays, of course, Rhossili Bay knows only the annual invasion of summer holiday-makers. It suffers no sharper disurbance from humanity. But at low tide you can still watch the ocean cavalry, with rank after rank of white-maned gray horses, charge the firm beach.

And still the clouds go over and still the sea gulls cry.

The Law of Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST people will agree that progress in science and invention has contributed much that is useful to the comfort and security of mankind. Very few of us would care to go back to archaic means of traveling, or to inefficient methods of lighting and heating, after having enjoyed the benefits of modern discoveries. But after all, the true test of progress does not lie so much in mechanical inventions as in the thinking of mankind, for although we may be enjoying the latest devices for material comfort and convenience, we may still be thinking in terms that are obsolete in the light of spiritual truth.

In speaking of the future, Charles P. Steinmetz, one of the world's foremost electrical engineers, is reported as saying: "I think the greatest discovery will be made along spiritual lines. . . . Some day people will learn that material things do not bring happiness and are of little use in making men and women creative and powerful. Then the scientists of the world will turn their laboratories over to the study of God and prayer and the spiritual forces which, as yet, have hardly been scratched."

There is no doubt that the greatest discovery since the time of Christ Jesus is the spiritual discovery of the Science of Christianity by Mary Baker Eddy. Since its discovery in 1866, Christian Science has contributed to the welfare of humanity in an extraordinary degree by the lessening of evil, by the overcoming of sin, sickness, and death.

In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 11), "If a postal service, a steam engine, a submarine cable, a wireless telegraph, each in turn has helped mankind, how much more is accomplished when the race is helped onward by a new-old message from God, even the knowledge of salvation from sin, disease, and death." That this progressive scientific understanding of Christianity, named Christian Science, is bringing salvation to mankind is evidenced on every side, for by spiritual means the sick are being healed, and the sorrowing comforted; hopelessness, lack, and limitation are being replaced by hope, comfort, and security. Why, then, should we not eagerly welcome and utilize this new-old message from God, even as we do practical discoveries in the modern world?

Sometimes even material discoveries have been opposed by ignorance and stupidity. One remembers, for instance, that the first steam engine and similar inventions were ridiculed. Since that time education and enlightenment have removed many obstacles to progress, and now the modern world is making more discoveries and is quick to utilize them in modern ways of living. And yet mankind still seems loath to give up many of the false beliefs which hinder spiritual progress, and clings to material ways of thinking about God, man, and the universe.

Christian Science is meeting the need of mankind by presenting the true knowledge of God and man, which destroys fear, sickness, and sin. This scientific knowledge is free to all, and may be understood and utilized in the solving of life's problems. This Science reveals the eternal spiritual fact that God is divine Mind, the only creator, and that man is the child of the ever-loving, unchanging Father-Mother God. This teaching also shows us how we may understand and obey the laws of God, which are ever present and ever operative. Today, multitudes of men, women, and children are availing themselves of this scientific knowledge, and so are finding their lives happier, healthier, and more useful.

All through the ages, as men have discovered and adopted better ways of doing things, they have gradually advanced. It is a far cry from the days of the old Roman lamp to the electricity that lights our homes, when we turn a switch. Electricity existed in those far-off days, but it was undiscovered, and so for many ages people had to content themselves with a meager lighting of streets and homes.

The truth about God and man has always existed. The first record we have of this revelation is in the book of Genesis (1:1, 26): "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. . . . And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth." Christian Science teaches us how to understand and to utilize these everlasting spiritual facts about God and man.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 255): "Eternal Truth is changing the universe. As mortals drop off their mental swaddling-clothes, thought expands into expression. 'Let there be light,' is the perpetual demand of Truth and Love, changing chaos into order and discord into the music of the spheres." Spiritual progress demands that we unwrap the "mental swaddling-clothes" of material beliefs, and accept "the glorious liberty of the children of God," and Christian Science shows us exactly how to accomplish this.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Loi du Progrès

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA PLUPART des gens admettent que les inventions nouvelles et les progrès accomplis dans le domaine scientifique ont largement contribué au confort et à la sécurité du genre humain. Ils sont bien rares ceux qui après avoir bénéficié des découvertes récentes, aimeraient revenir aux modes de locomotion primitifs, ou à l'éclairage et au chauffage imparfaits du temps jadis. Mais somme toute le progrès véritable se trouve moins dans les inventions mécaniques que dans le penser du genre humain; or certains d'entre nous jouissent d'un confort ultra-moderne et de toutes les commodités matérielles, tandis qu'à la lumière de la vérité spirituelle, leurs pensées sont bien désuètes.

Au sujet de l'avenir, on cite ces paroles de Charles P. Steinmetz, l'un des ingénieurs électriciens les mieux connus: "Je crois que la plus grande découverte se fera dans le domaine spirituel... Un jour ou l'autre, hommes et femmes apprendront que les choses matérielles n'apportent pas le bonheur et ne contribuent guère à augmenter le pouvoir ou les facultés créatrices. Alors dans le monde entier les savants consacreront leur laboratoire à la prière, à l'étude de Dieu et des forces spirituelles auxquelles on n'a presque pas puisé jusqu'ici."

Il est certain que la plus grande découverte qui ait eu lieu depuis l'époque du Christ Jésus, c'est la découverte spirituelle de la Science du christianisme, par Mary Baker Eddy. Depuis cet événement survenu en 1866, la Science Chrétienne, en diminuant le mal et en surmontant le péché, la maladie, la mort, a contribué dans une mesure extraordinaire au mieux-être de l'humanité.

Dans son *Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 11): "Si le service postal, la machine à vapeur, les câbles sous-marins, la télégraphie sans fil, ont successivement aidé la race humaine, c'est encore bien autre chose quand l'aide est offerte grâce à un message nouveau et ancien venu de Dieu—la connaissance du salut en ce qui concerne le péché, la maladie et la mort." Cette compréhension scientifique progressive du christianisme, appelée Science Chrétienne, apporte aux hommes le salut, comme on le voit de tous côtés; en effet, grâce aux moyens spirituels les malades sont guéris, les affligés trouvent la consolation; le désespoir, la pénurie, les limitations font place à l'espérance, au réconfort, à la sécurité. Dès lors, pourquoi n'accueillerions-nous pas avec empressement ce message à la fois ancien et nouveau qui vient de Dieu? Pourquoi ne l'utiliserions-nous pas au même degré que les découvertes pratiques du monde moderne?

Parfois les découvertes matérielles elles-mêmes ont rencontré une opposition due à l'ignorance ou à la sottise. On sait par exemple que la première machine à vapeur et d'autres inventions utiles provoquèrent d'abord les risées du public. Depuis cette époque, l'instruction et les lumières ont détruit bien des notions qui faisaient obstacle au progrès; aussi les découvertes se multiplient-elles et trouvent-elles rapidement leur application dans la vie moderne. Il arrive toutefois que le genre humain répugne encore à renoncer aux fausses croyances entravant les progrès spirituels; il paraît tenir à penser d'une manière matérielle concernant Dieu, l'homme et l'univers.

La Science Chrétienne répond aux besoins de l'humanité en présentant la vraie connaissance de Dieu et de l'homme, qui détruit la crainte, la maladie et le péché. Cette connaissance scientifique est accessible à tous; chacun peut la comprendre et l'utiliser pour résoudre les problèmes de la vie. La Science Chrétienne révèle ce fait spirituel, éternellement vrai: Dieu est l'Entendement divin, le seul créateur, tandis que l'homme est l'enfant de l'immuable Père-Mère Dieu dont l'amour ne cesse jamais. Elle nous aide à comprendre les lois divines toujours présentes, toujours opérantes, et nous montre comment nous pouvons leur obéir. Aujourd'hui une multitude de disciples—hommes, femmes, enfants—mettent à profit cette connaissance scientifique et constatent que leur vie devient plus heureuse, plus saine et plus utile.

Au cours des siècles, les humains ont progressé dans la mesure où ils découvraient et adoptaient des méthodes meilleures. Il y a loin de l'ancienne lampe romaine à l'électricité qui éclaire nos chambres lorsque nous tournons un commutateur. Dans ces temps lointains, l'électricité était présente, mais elle n'avait pas encore été découverte; aussi les hommes durent-ils se contenter pendant des siècles d'un bien pauvre éclairage, soit dans les rues soit dans leurs demeures.

La vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme a toujours existé. Le premier énoncé que nous en ayons se trouve dans le livre de la Genèse (1:1, 26): "Au commencement, Dieu créa les cieux et la terre... Alors Dieu dit: Faisons l'homme à notre image, selon notre ressemblance; et qu'il règne sur les poissons de la mer, sur les oiseaux du ciel, sur le bétail, sur la terre entière et sur tous les reptiles qui rampent sur le sol." La Science Chrétienne nous enseigne à comprendre et à utiliser ces faits spirituels indestructibles concernant Dieu et l'homme.

A la page 255 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "L'éternelle Vérité transforme l'univers. A mesure que les mortels débarrassent leur mentalité de ses langes entravants, la pensée s'épanouit en expression, 'Que la lumière soit,' tel est le commandement perpétuel de la Vérité et de l'Amour, qui transforme le chaos en ordre et la discordance en la musique des sphères." Le progrès spirituel exige que nous dépouillions les "langes" ou les entraves mentales des croyances matérielles, pour accepter "la liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu;" et la Science Chrétienne nous montre précisément la manière d'arriver à ce résultat.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Aboard the Turf Barge

HER somber nose, decorated with a few white letters, almost touched the tram lines, as if reaching out for a peep into this different world. A world, at the moment touching her own, but never uniting it. Over the bridge the traffic flowed, pulsing with life and noisy with the grinding of wheels, the rush of cars. Underneath, the placid water, smooth and silent, scarcely moved.

She lay moored to the bank, completely aloof, as if wrapped in the mystery of her unknown journeyings. Her last trip had been to the Bog of Allen. Now she had returned, trailing invisible clouds of romance. They still hovered round her mountain of turf lying amidships, and mingled in the whiffs of smoke from her thin black funnel. A little man, somewhat bent, was already unloading her, walking backward and forward over a thin plank. He gathered armfuls of sods, then flung them into a waiting cart, where a sturdy white horse was standing between the shafts. Once a small urchin arrived with a box on wheels and made a small purchase. Then a woman appeared, wearing an ample apron which she held out to be filled for a few pence.

The little man invited me aboard. It was getting dark as I stepped gingerly onto the plank. An impossibly small square opening in the deck led below. He called it the scuttle and warned me to mind the "led" (lid). Somewhat of a gymnastic feat, in descending a perpendicular ladder, landed me in the cabin. A piercing, cold wind was blowing above, but down below was the heat of the tropics, intensified by the familiar smell of turf smoke. One candle was the sole illumination in this tiny home of a few yards long by fewer yards wide. It was impossible to stand upright. A wide seat ran down either side to the narrow end, where two little openings gave further ventilation. On the right a small shelf of mugs, a pie-dish and a kettle, denoted the kitchen department. While on the left, a couple of pegs, over which hung a tie and a "dicky," denoted the wardrobe. The sleeping compartment was out of sight at the moment, somewhere above my head. But later, with pride, he showed me a mattress slung on ropes and ingeniously let down when wanted.

For years he had lived here alone, cooking his own meals on the iron stove which stood just under the scuttle. He sat on the seat opposite to me and, in the dim candlelight, he told me of his journeyings. With no sound but the gentle slap-slap of the water, we might have been a million miles away, and the Bog of Allen or the Sahara might equally have been outside. The little horse was never out of the picture, being the sole motor power of the barge. He it was who took the barge all the way, and brought her safely back. It was the little horse who then patiently delivered her load. His energies were as varied as his duties; at times the little horse had to gallop for his very life "agin the run o' the water," and at others had to struggle, with the help of a needed companion, against the "run o' the water" when it was in a contrary direction. Many, indeed, were the activities of the little horse, but always spaced by his patient waitings—the slow loadings and unloadings, the long nights under the quiet stars.

B. M.

The Old Crowds the New in Mexico

MEXICO CITY is the oldest living metropolis on this continent. It is also one of the largest and most modern cities in Latin America. While most of Mexico drowses in Colonial or pre-Colonial isolation, Mexico City builds and rebuilds and expands. Here converge the tendencies of the modern world. The gulf between Mexico City and the hinterland grows ever wider. . . .

But in spite of the changes which are overtaking it, the place is still one of vivid contrasts of sharp sunlight and deep shade, of old and modern, wealth and poverty. Only incidentally is it Mexican, except in its life. Architecturally, it is Spanish, French, American, with a wide band of dislocated Indianism woven in and out and around the periphery. It is not a city of one texture, but a city of wide latitudes—from the hovels of Colonia Vallejo to the Hippodrome subdivision, as modern as Forest Hills; from open air markets, buzzing with Indian chatter, to tall department stores covering city blocks. . . .

Little, indeed, of the Aztec Tenochtitlán has remained. A few stones were imbedded in the walls of the first Colonial structures. The foundations of the massive cathedral, the National Palace, and other central edifices rest upon the colossal masonry of the old *teocalli* and other surrounding structures. This is perhaps why they have not tilted during the centuries, for in this filled lake bottom all heavy structures soon sink out of alignment. Most of the old churches are leaning like towers of Pisa. A few stone steps and carved serpent's heads may be seen by descending the minor excavations of Santa Teresa, back of the cathedral. Every time the soil is turned over, old religious objects are brought to light. In 1926, when sinking a new elevator shaft in the National Palace, a monolith was unearthed. It was a model of the chief Aztec temple, with a symbolic sun carved on its face. (Did this, asked the local savants, fulfill the old prophecy: "When the chief temple of the Aztecs shall appear in the principal plaza of the city of Tenochtitlán, bearing upon it the sun, then shall the ancient people possess their ancient rights?") The Castle of Chapultepec, the White House of the Mexican Presidents, begun by Cortez, rests upon the foundations of the summer palace of the Aztec rulers. And in the extensive gardens below, one may still walk down lanes between rows of gigantic *ahuehuetl* trees, set out by Montezuma himself over four centuries ago.—From "Mexican Maze," by CARLETON BEALS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

"Subject for a Rhyme"

MUCH of earth's color wrap't into the song—
These five gay notes that halt and come again:
But brings small ease and fleeting sense of gain.
He yet must learn to whom all joys belong.
Like a tall ship, his passage roved along
The subtle wave; now, where that course has lain—
The ocean sundered—here shall be his sign:
To read: "He has looked outward and is strong."
No bosky dell; nor painted overlay
Of ardent hedgerow; neither bird a-wing;
Nor fallen, copper leaf; no bright array
Of nature's art shall sway his reckoning.
Forth from his star he seeks them all anew,
And loves the promise that comes shining through.

J. A. R. STEVENSON

Now the Golden Morn Aloft

Now the golden morn aloft
Waves her dew-bespangled wing,
With vermeil cheek and whisper soft
She woos the tardy Spring:
Till April starts, and calls around
The sleeping fragrance from the ground,
And lightly o'er the living scene
Scatters his freshest, tenderest green.

New-born flocks, in rustic dance,
Frisking ply their feeble feet;
Forgetful of their wintry trance
The birds his presence greet:
But chief, the skylark warbles high
His trembling, thrilling ecstasy;
And lessening from the dazzled sight,
Melts into air and liquid light. . . .

—THOMAS GRAY, in "Ode on the Pleasure Arising from Vicissitude."

At the Edge of Town

DUSK comes with the sound
Of distant bells
In this cool hollow
At the edge of town,
Where dark winds wander
Through the willow trees
And cattle, deep in color stand,
Silent as dreams along the night.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $9.00 Three months .. $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c

Single Copies, 3 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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WASHINGTON: 1287-1292 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
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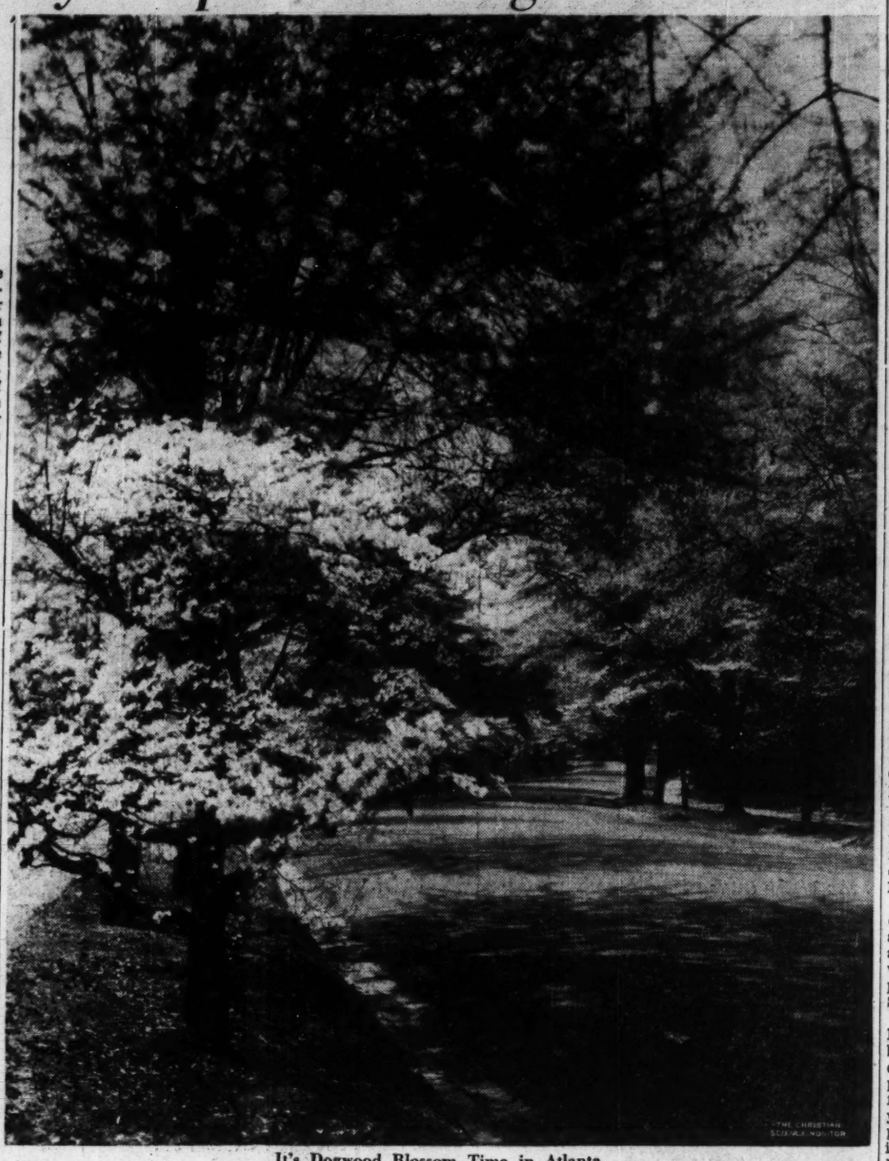
Atlanta Ready to Open Great Dogwood Festival

Blossom-canopied city has elaborate program of song, music, drama and sports for entertainment of visitors to whom the municipality has thrown its doors wide open for the week of April 19.



It's Dogwood Blossom Time in Atlanta

Here Is One of the City's Many Thoroughfares Lined With Dogwood Trees in Their Beautiful Spring Dress of Pink-and-White Blooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Plans for the Dogwood Festival are shoving Georgia politics into the background for the moment. The movement began in 1932 when the Garden Clubs of America met in Atlanta when the pink and white of countless dogwood blossoms canopied sections of the city, their laciness made more ethereal against the black, slender trunks and stemlike branches of the graceful dogwood trees, under the bright blue of an April sky flecked with fleecy clouds.

Why should Atlanta take as a matter of course this transcendant beauty? Why not share it with those from all parts of the nation who would come to Georgia if they only knew if it? Thus queried many of these visitors at this meeting of the Garden Clubs of America.

Atlantans who had always reveled in the gladness of their dogwood blossoming season, very much as the Japanese rejoice in their cherry blossoms, but who had never thought of making plans to share with other parts of the country this rare beauty—so fleeting in manifestation, but with a loveliness which abides in the memory of all who have once looked upon it—began to cast about for ways of properly celebrating the dogwood season.

Thus was born the Atlanta Dogwood Festival and from that time, under the able leadership of Mrs. Robert L. Cooney, flower lover and garden expert, plans have steadily shaped themselves with more and more definiteness until now the day of fruition is at hand.

Week of April 19

For one week—from April 19 through April 25—the city as a whole will give itself over unreservedly to a joyful and fitting expression of the festival spirit with a varied and comprehensive program unifying and co-ordinating the entire cultural and civic life of the city.

Atlanta is again to have the distinction of Grand Opera with stars chosen from the ranks of the Metropolitan. For six years Atlanta has missed the Metropolitan Opera stars the city entertained a number of years as an annual event.

The dogwood festival has added opera to an already rich program and three performances will be staged at the Fox Theatre during that busy week.

Cap the Climax

"We are very much excited about it," said Mrs. Cooney. "We wanted Metropolitan Opera, but were told that their schedule would make it impossible. So we are delighted that in addition to the wealth of entertainment which will fill the week with all sorts of amusement for every type of person, grand opera will be here to cap the climax of the week.

Friday evening, April 24, there will be a performance of "Aida," with Giannini, Martinelli and Morelli. Saturday, a matinee of "La Boheme," with Bentonelli and Morelli, and Saturday evening a performance of "Carmen" will be heard with D'Arville, Martinelli and Bonelli.

The program for the week also includes concerts by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra with Leopold Stokowsky conducting; Vincent Lopez and his musicians; the Emory University Glee Club, whose work is internationally known; the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra; strolling players on the city's thoroughfares; Negro spirituals sung at Five Points—the center of the city's business section—by the Negro choir of Big Bethel Church, famous for its truthful rendition of these melodies; a presentation of fairy plays at Grant Field of the Georgia School of Technology with more than 1000 Atlanta school children in the cast, and a series of tours of the city's most beautiful gardens.

Sports Events

There also will be sports events in various parts of the city and a round of receptions and social functions for out of town guests. The Dogwood Festival official ball will occur at Five Points, the streets being roped off for the occasion. At this time the crowning of the Dogwood Queen will take place. These are only a few of the events planned for the week the program for which has been fully drawn up and announced in detail. The week's festivities are not only of interest in themselves but all the more so because they are to inaugurate an annual celebration of the Atlanta Dogwood Festival.

Atlanta is taking the festival seriously and planning substantially for its financial success and support. An imposing list of guarantors ensuring the financial success of the festival has been announced by Mr. Robert Strickland, secretary, including leading financiers, business interests and business concerns. Mayor James L. Key was elected honorary chairman of the Atlanta Dogwood Festival Association.

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Industrial Program Is Proposed for The Oregon Penitentiary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—State Senator Dellmore Lessard, chairman of the Oregon commission on penal institutions, advocates an industrial program which he said would make the Oregon penitentiary self-supporting and save $300,000 annually. Senator Lessard's plan has been presented to other members of the commission and will be placed before the State Legislature.

The plan is one of education and industry for the prisoners.

Senator Lessard believes prisoners would rather be busy than idle. He proposes they be taught to become skilled workmen and let them earn enough to have a stake rather than turn them loose with $5 and a penitentiary suit of clothes. If the released prisoners knew trades and were suited for jobs, there would be few repeaters, the Senator thinks.

Under the plan, prison inmates would be taught to manufacture products and articles for use in the institutions of the State, but which would not be allowed to compete in the open market. Oregon now has no manufacturing industry in its penitentiary. Wages paid workers would necessarily be small, but would serve to provide the released prisoner with funds to establish himself upon dismissal, instead of placing him on relief as is often the case, according to Senator Lessard.

Latvian Foreign Trade Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Statistics of foreign trade show that exports of the chief Latvian goods, except raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, increased both in value and volume in 1935. Export of live animals showed the largest increase, 337.5 per cent, followed by foodstuffs, 50.2 per cent, and manufactured goods 12.2 per cent. Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods exports were 5.8 per cent less than in 1934.

West Coast Labor Seeking to Avert Seamen's Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15 (AP)—Concerted efforts of organized labor promised today to avert another of the almost perpetually threatened crises on the Pacific Coast water front.

Edward D. Vandeleur, conservative president of the San Francisco Labor Council and secretary of the state Federation of Labor, promised longshoremen would work all ships at San Francisco today.

Additional police had been ordered to the water front after employers yesterday suspended relations with the International Longshoremen's Association local in "action taken solely against radical and subversive leadership."

Employers did not immediately indicate whether they would accept the peace overtures from conservative labor leaders who, like the shipowners, have long been at odds with the dominant faction in Pacific Coast maritime unions.

The crisis was precipitated by a left-wing attempt to extend its influence to the east coast.

The Sailor's Union of the Pacific, recently ousted for radical tendencies by the International Seamen's Union, yesterday picketed the Grace liner Santa Rosa because it was manned by what the picketers called an "unfair crew" employed to replace the regular Atlantic coast seamen who walked off when their demands for the higher west coast pay were refused.

Longshoremen aligned with the Sailors' Union through the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, refused to pass through picket lines established here and earlier in San Pedro when the Grace liner docked.

This, employers charged, was a direct violation of the arbitration award which closed the protracted and bloody 1934 martime strike which paralyzed Pacific coast shipping and led to the general strike in San Francisco.

Harry Bridges, local Left Wing I. L. A. leader and a moving spirit back of the Maritime Federation, charged the employers' action was a premeditated plan to renew water-front strife. Since the first of the year he has repeatedly accused employers of planning to disrupt the insecure water-front peace through a lockout.

In a letter to employers last night Mr. Bridges said his men were "ready to go to work," but that they must be sent to ships through the jointly controlled hiring halls established by the 1934 award.

Employers replied they would engage all gangs directly from men who applied to the docks for work.

They held refusal to work the Santa Rosa nullified all phases of the 1934 award.

Pan-American League Plan Closely Watched by Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

so regarded. Therefore there is something which, from the purely League viewpoint, is disagreeable in the convocation of an American conference at which, according to reports received here, there may be negotiated "an instrument of peace" which will be purely American. It is declared that the object will be to reinforce the influence of the League, but doubts arise here as to the possibility of an unfortunate rivalry.

Uruguay's Wrangle

The dispute between Russia and Uruguay which resulted in the expulsion of the Soviet Minister raised a new debatable point. Several South American states openly accused Russia of subversive propaganda, and Russia, rather indiscreetly, arraigned Uruguay at the bar of the League Council for causing a rupture of diplomatic relations. The defense of Uruguay was that each nation is free to judge for itself whether it shall maintain diplomatic missions or not. The affair was hastily hushed up, but there was produced, not only in Uruguay but in other Latin-American states which are fighting Red activities, a feeling of resentment at the attempt to bring the League into operation against them, instead of against Russia, which is believed to be stirring up revolution.

Political Maneuvering?

It will be seen that for these and other reasons there is already some embarrassment regarding the American attitude, and it must be pointed out that a wide field for political maneuvers exists. There is no suggestion that Washington has any such intention; but it is foreseen that the opportunity may be taken of creating, as it were, a center of political attraction in opposition to Geneva.

These are the apprehensions expressed in League circles, and they should be frankly stated in order that undesirable developments be avoided.

The Pan-American Union, it has been understood here, is a technical organization, which does not concern itself with questions of general policy. Both the Mexican and Argentine representatives have insisted on this point in Geneva. There was accordingly no inconvenience in the simultaneous existence of the Pan-American Union and the League.

A Different Matter

But it is asked whether the creation of a separate organization for the maintenance of American peace, would be compatible with the object of the League, which in theory is founded on the notion of universality? Would there not be given an impetus to the movement of Latin American states away from Geneva?

On the other hand, some of the members of the League have advocated regional pacts. But a regional pact dominated by the United States, which is not a member of the League, would not come within the Geneva organization.

It is better to say quite plainly that there is a fear lest a rival League is in preparation, which will necessarily weaken the ties of the South American states with the League of Nations.

The comment in Spanish and Italian quarters lays stress on the Communist peril due to Russia's new place in the community of nations. It is suggested that the "separatist" movement from the League does not originate in Washington but in South America. The possibility of employing the present disaffection against the League is obvious, and precautions should be taken not to permit the perversion of a generous idea.

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So, to husbands whose wives clutter seats with coats and bags and odd bits of shopping and the like, we suggest the big Buick Roadmaster as the car with ample room for the more abundant wife.
You're giving *yourself* a break, you know, when you choose this great-powered, trigger-quick, beautifully poised traveler—mobile as quicksilver, quiet as dawn, steady as truth.
But when you have duly praised your Roadmaster for its phenomenal performance, you will owe still another accolade for its generous roominess, not alone in the width of its seats and the height of its ceiling but in its handy compartments and the yawning enormity of its built-in luggage trunk.
Roadmaster! A male name for a man's kind of car, and such it certainly is in its thrilling action and easy conquest over time, distance and whatever the route's got to give!
But it's a honey in its obedience, its gentleness in going along—so take your wife with you when you try it—you'll both be surprised that so little money can buy so much automobile.

NO OTHER CAR IN THE WORLD HAS ALL THESE FEATURES
VALVE-IN-HEAD STRAIGHT-EIGHT ENGINE gives more power per unit of fuel than any other type of engine of equal displacement and compression
ANOLITE PISTONS, durable, long-lasting, 50% lighter, increase bearing life 150%
SEALED CHASSIS keeps dirt and water from all moving parts, protects from wear and erosion
LUXURIOUS "TURRET TOP" BODY BY FISHER, with No Draft Ventilation—the smartest, safest, strongest body built
TIPTOE HYDRAULIC BRAKES, giving safe, straight-line stops under lightest pressures
KNEE-ACTION COMFORT AND SAFETY, the true gliding ride
TORQUE-TUBE DRIVE, for steadier, more stable roadability
AUTOMATIC STARTING, SPARK AND HEAT CONTROL, for convenience, efficiency, economy
BUILT-IN LUGGAGE COMPARTMENTS, with ample capacity for necessary luggage
FRONT-END RIDE STABILIZER, for elimination of side-sway at speed or on curves
$765 to $915, f. o. b. factory, for the five-passenger Model 40-C Buick at Flint, Michigan, subject to change without notice. Standard and special accessories, group and all models at extra prices. All Buick prices include federal excise tax, etc. All Buick prices include safety glass throughout as standard equipment.
Ask about the General Motors installment plan
WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM
Buick 8
A GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCT
SEE YOUR NEAREST BUICK DEALER

Adulterated Milk Case Ready for Jury; Police Job-Selling Charged in Quincy

Boston Today

Adulterated Milk Charged

A startling case of alleged adulteration of 60,000 quarts of milk sold in Boston during the recent flood was being prepared today for submission to the Suffolk County grand jury. Raymond Favreau, Assistant Attorney General, disclosed that he has 12 witnesses, including state and city officials, on the list to be called.

The milk adulteration allegation was brought to Mr. Favreau's attention right after the flood a month ago when some 18 cases of persons experiencing ill effects from drinking the milk were reported. At that time Mr. Favreau said that a preliminary investigation had revealed that the milk had been manufactured from powdered milk compound and an inferior grade of butter, said to have been imported from the Argentine.

Mr. Favreau said today that he will ask the grand jury to return indictments against officials of a large milk distributing company for conspiracy to violate the state pure food laws.

During the flood, transportation from the milk shed was disrupted.

Job Selling Charged in Quincy

While the trial of two men for allegedly attempting to sell a school position was beginning in Suffolk Superior Court today, charges of job selling in the Quincy police department were getting attention at the State House. Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of that city has announced that he is going to investigate a statement that a candidate for the post of Quincy police chief has been offered a chance to "buy" top place in the Civil Service list.

Thomas H. Green, commissioner of civil service, announced this morning that if Mayor Burgin had any information concerning irregularities concerning the forthcoming police chief examination, it should be presented to Mr. Green, who will turn it over to Attorney General Paul A. Dever. Mr. Green said that the Mayor was not invested with the power to throw the examination open to all members of the police department. Those eligible are one captain and seven lieutenants.

Mayor Burgin said that the rumors of the position selling had come to him from newspapermen. He was conferring with several members of the police department this morning. The Mayor stated earlier that if he became convinced that the examination would be anything but fair, he intended to appoint the man he thought best fitted to the post and await a test of his authority by the civil service commission.

Constitution Debate Topic

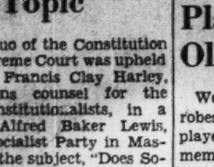
The status quo of the Constitution and of the Supreme Court was upheld last night by Francis Clay Harley, public relations counsel for the American Constitutionalists, in a debate with Alfred Baker Lewis, head of the Socialist Party in Massachusetts, on the subject, "Does Social Justice Demand Constitutional Change?" Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard acted as moderator and Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, also of Harvard, presided over the debate.

Mr. Lewis advocated that either the membership of the Supreme Court should be increased or that body should be abolished. He urged that the court be manned by a larger proportion of liberal justices.

Mr. Harley declared that the Supreme Court is the "balance wheel" for the great mass of citizens. It is the agency which admonishes, "Thou Shalt Not," to either the executive or the legislative branches of the Government when they overstep their powers. Definitely opposed to the policies of the New Deal, Mr. Harley declared that his organization sought merely to educate the public to the meaning of the Constitution and that the American Constitutionalists were without political bias.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Threatening weather, with scattered showers probable tonight and Thursday; slight temperature change; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 40's; moderate southeasterly shifting to westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southeast shifting to south winds tonight, and to west on Thursday over the north portion, and fresh south and southwest winds shifting to west over the south portion; weather overcast, with showers tonight, and probably Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	66	Minneapolis	44	56
Bermuda	64	72	New Orleans	68	86
Chicago	44	60	New York	46	58
Denver	48	76	Norfolk	60	66
Helena	36	66	Philadelphia	54	60
Jacksonville	66	88	St. Louis	62	88
Kansas City	60	86	San Francisco	52	58
Los Angeles	52	66	Washington	60	66
Miami	74	90			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T., April 15.
B—Maximum, April 14.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:41 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Thursday, 6 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:55 p. m.

Catching Up to the 'First Shot' To Give Bloom a Merry Chase

Should Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York accept invitations to visit all the scenes of the "first shot" which poets interpreted metrically as starting the War of the Revolution, he will have an enjoyable tour of New England. Latest claimant in the list which opens hereabouts in Lexington and Concord and proceeds north to Portsmouth, N. H., is Westminster, Vt.

"Yours for exactness" submits to the Monitor an account of the "Westminster massacre" which, some claim, was the first shedding of blood in the Revolution. This account recalls the Tory attack on colonists who took possession of the courthouse to prevent the county court, under Loyalist domination, from sitting. On March 13, 1775, one William French was killed, Daniel Houghton of Dummerston was fatally wounded, and Jonathan Knight of Dummerston, a Mr. White and Philip Safford of Rockingham were wounded.

Westminster, in the Connecticut Valley, is one of the oldest Vermont towns. Its settlement was begun about 1734, but it was abandoned until resettlement was begun in 1751.

A convention held Feb. 7, 1775, recorded the delegates in duty to God, to themselves and their posterity "under the strongest obligations to resist and oppose all authority that would not accede to the resolves of the Continental Congress.

After the shooting at the courthouse the patriots flocked in from the southern part of the county, from west of the Green Mountains and even from Massachusetts. Probably 500 men, equipped for war, assembled here, says the account, "Vermont, the Land of Green Mountains," published by the office of the Secretary of State. The chief judge and other court officials were taken to Northampton and committed to prison.

"A stone was erected to William French bearing the following quaint inscription:

"'In memory of William French, son to Mr. Nathaniel French, who was shot in Westminster, March ye 13th, 1775, by the hands of cruel ministerialtools of George ye 3d in the courthouse at 11 o'clock at night inthe 22d year of his age.'"

Snow Contracts Prober Uncovered

Learning for the first time today that the city auditor's office has been carrying an employee on the city pay roll for the past eight months at $1000 a year to investigate snow removal contracts and other reports on labor done for the city, Chairman E. Mark Sullivan of the Boston Finance Commission has ordered an investigation of the status of the employee, William Devin of Quint Avenue, Allston.

City Auditor Charles J. Fox expressed surprise that the position had become known, but readily admitted that Mr. Devin had been hired by the auditing department to examine contractors' reports. He said Mr. Devin's work included checking bills sent to the department and orders for materials sent out by various city departments.

Mr. Sullivan told reporters that the commission was interested in the status of Mr. Devin and that Secretary Robert E. Cunliff has been instructed to ascertain it at once. He observed that "there might be a very good reason for employing such a person, particularly in view of the admissions made in the snow investigation by City Auditor Fox and Public Works Commissioner Carven that in paying snow bills for 1935 they were ignorant of irregularities touching many of the bills paid for snow removal and that, had they kpown of these irregularities, they would not have approved them for payment.

"I wonder why this man's activities have been kept secret."

Play Revives Old Roman Days

Wearing grotesque masks and robes similar to those used by players in the second century, B. C., members of the Harvard Classical Club, at the Sanders Theater, Cambridge, today presented Plautus' comedy, "Mostellaria" in its traditional style for the first time since it was performed before citizens of ancient Rome. The play will also be performed on Thursday and Friday evenings.

A special orchestral score for the production, attempting to capture the atmosphere of a Roman triumph, has been composed by Elliott C. Carter, Jr., '30 of New York. The composer is using the themes of modern Italian folk music believed to have descended through the centuries from music of the old Greek festivals at Naples, at which the Roman emperor Nero was accustomed to sing.

The ancient stage settings have been reproduced in the Harvard Classical Club's production, and were modeled from a mural painting excavated at Pompeii, and now at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. The mural paintings at Pompeii were inspired by the contemporary theater and are good representations of the early stage scenery, the Harvard classicists say.

Dr. Alan M. G. Little, the director, is an instructor in Latin at Harvard. The masks, costumes, and stage properties have been made under his supervision by a group of students of the Vesper George School of Dramatic Art, Boston, headed by Winston Coy.

The "Mostellaria," subtitled "The Tale of a Bogey," is a 2000-year-old ancestor of modern comedies featuring the prodigal son and his irate father, and it is known that Plautus took his story almost directly from an earlier play by a popular Greek dramatist, Philemon. The plot deals with the escapades of a prodigal Athenian son, Philolsches, during the absence of his father on business in Egypt.

President James Bryant Conant of Harvard and Mrs. Conant are heading the list of sponsors for the play.

Retail Stores Open April 20

Retail stores will be open all day, April 20, with but a few exceptions, Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber of Commerce, announced today.

Inferior Coal For Boston Hinted

Presidents of two Boston coal concerns today told the Finance Commission they could not supply the city welfare department with freshly mined chestnut anthracite coal for $10.38 a ton. This type of coal is specified in city contracts for supplying the welfare department and this is the price now being paid, it was brought out.

The Finance Commission opened its hearings on complaints which it claims were made to it concerning the quality of coal supplied Boston's needy. It was recalled that soon after his induction as Mayor two years ago, Mr. Mansfield ended an arrangement then in effect with four Boston coal concerns and instituted a new one with four different companies.

These were the Babcock Coal Company, the Adams Coal Company, the Western Coal Company, and the East Boston Coal Company.

J. L. Johnson, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, and Robert J. McKecknie, president of the City Fuel Company, were called as witnesses today. Both said that coal of the grade specified cost them $6.50 a ton at the mine, $3.41 for transportation and $2.75 for so-called yard handling. In this last item is included general business experises. This brings the total to $12.66 and left the implication that coal of the required grade could not be supplied at the $10.38 price.

Franco-American Legion Is Opposed

A bill to grant La Legion Franco-Americane des Etats Unis all the rights and privileges of other veterans' organizations in this state was discussed today before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs. The organization, which is said to be growing throughout Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island would be for the benevolent purpose of aiding needy French-American veterans.

Strong opposition to the measure was voiced by Harold P. Redden, state adjutant of the American Legion, who said that the legion is against breaking up its numbers into racial or political groups. If such groups are formed, "The whole deck of cards of veterans' privileges will fall in." This was denied by David J. Coddaire of Haverhill, head of the French-American veteran group.

Boston Today

WPA Flood Aid Is Now Promised

Both Governor Curley and his Republican opponents claimed victory today in the dispute over federal funds for flood, road and bridge rehabilitation, but out of the smoke of controversy it appeared that the actual winners might be Massachusetts taxpayers.

The Governor returned from Washington this morning and announced that funds would be available for restoring bridges and roads from the Works Progress Administration on a 50-50 basis. He promised that plans definite enough to warrant concrete action on the part of federal officials would be ready by tomorrow. Total cost of the projects he has in mind will run about $9,500,000, the Governor said.

Of this $7,500,000 will be for bridges, $2,000,000 for highways. The Federal Government will pay, the Governor believes, $4,750,000 of this cost.

Before Christian A. Herter, youthful Republican member of the House of Representatives and one of the Governor's most active opponents, had charged that federal funds were available simply for the asking, Governor Curley had requested the Legislature to vote an $8,000,000 bond issue for the bridge and highway restoration work.

Republicans in the House blocked this step, but did vote $750,000 for immediate relief work. Governor Curley then charged Republicans with toying with suffering for political reasons.

Representative Herter retaliated this week by asserting that the Governor did not need state funds and could obtain all he needed from the Federal Government, but had failed to properly apply for a single penny.

Republicans then charged that the Governor did not really want federal funds because he could not control their expenditure.

Governor Curley came back with the statement that he had made a blanket application for the funds but had been informed they were not available. This precipitated more altercation between the two sides and caused Governor Curley to hurriedly leave for Washington Monday night.

Yesterday he conferred with President Roosevelt and with WPA chief Harry Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins' statement following the conference dealt in generalities, and more or less praised Governor Curley for visiting Washington in person and arranging for the funds.

Representative Herter, however, today claimed a 100 per cent victory. "It now appears," he said, "that the Governor, acting on my suggestion, has made the request."

He also pointed out that Republicans were justified in blocking the bond issue request because the State's expense in restoring the flood loss will now be much less than the Governor anticipated.

Mr. Hopkins today said that WPA funds would be used for the highways and bridges but that actual construction would be under the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture.

Evening Schools Prepare to Close

Boston Public Evening Schools throughout the city, with the exception of the Central Evening High School, will close on Thursday evening for the graduation of 575 students from elementary and high schools, it has been announced by Joseph G. Gould, director of evening and summer schools.

The evening schools have been in session since Oct. 1, 1935, approximately 25 weeks, and the close of the term will see the awarding of diplomas to 375 graduates of evening commercial high schools, 200 graduates of evening elementary schools, as well as 7000 certificates of proficiency to faithful evening school students.

The Central Evening High will continue its courses until May 28.

Spring Brings the 'Birdmen' North

By a Staff Photographer

Pilots of Eastern Air Lines Test Fields Here

Above—The Douglas Transport Plane Which Brought the Fliers to Boston. Below—This Group of Pilots Visited Boston to Survey the Airport and Practice Take-Offs and Landings in Line With Company's Campaign to Prepare Its Airmen for Emergency Landings. The Line Flies Between New York and Miami and New York and New Orleans

Flood Aid Pledged By U. S. Agencies At Springfield Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 15—A flood clinic, the first of its type to be held in this section, brought assurance of aid from federal agencies to more than 100 residents who attended the meeting. Most of the cases will be helped through the Federal Housing Administration, the Resettlement Administration or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

FHA representatives said loans would be advanced for rehabilitation in several cases within a week. Many farmers were found eligible for aid under the Resettlement Administration and several opportunities for the RFC to serve were revealed.

It was estimated all would be taken care of within two weeks.

The clinic was conducted by representatives of the following agencies: National Emergency Council, RFC, HOLC, Federal Surplus Commodities, FHA, Resettlement Administration, State Department of Agriculture and the Red Cross.

Other clinics will be held throughout the Valley area this week.

Airline Pilots Visit Boston As Step in Safety Campaign

This is the season of the year when the birds are migrating northward. Yesterday Boston's airport witnessed a "bird" migration which apparently had strayed too far. Several of these "birds" or "birdmen" if you prefer, had southern accents and were gloriously tanned by the Florida sun and thus quite impressive beside their paler-faced northern brethren.

These pilots, 10 of them in all, yesterday dropped down onto the Boston airport in one of Eastern Air Lines big Douglas 14-passenger transport planes. This line operates between New York and Florida. Observers over at the airport couldn't recall when they had seen so many first-string pilots gathered together in one group at the airport.

Now the presence of an Eastern Air Lines plane with 10 pilots and operations manager, S. L. Shannon aboard, started various speculations among airport observers as to their intent in coming to Boston.

Most of the theories about their advent into Boston boiled down into two general opinions. Either Eastern Air Lines, normally operating between New York and Miami and New York and New Orleans, were contemplating extending their service to Boston or else their arrival here had something to do with the safety campaign being waged by all the airways companies.

The competition idea was scouted by many observers. If Eastern Air Lines decided to operate into Boston, it could only depend upon passenger traffic. American Airlines, the present operators, have the mail contract between New York and Boston, and though their passenger business is good it still is not good enough to support two airlines.

Competition, it was admitted, would, however, introduce a healthy condition into air traffic between the Hub and New York and might force fare reductions. The Post Office Department, however, is known to frown upon competition for traffic, especially by two air-mail contract holders.

The government department believes that in order to keep its contract holders in a healthy financial condition each one should be allowed exclusive rights in its own territory. The only case where this theory has broken down is in the New York-Chicago runs where United Air Lines and Transcontinental and Western Air compete directly for passenger traffic. In this case, United holds the air mail contract, and TWA competes for passengers.

The safety campaign seemed to be the soundest reasons for Eastern's appearance in Boston. The airline apparently believes that it is well for all of its pilots to know the various airports within a 200-mile radius of Newark. This is in case fog should come over the Newark field and force a northbound plane from Miami, for instance, to land at some other field near by Newark or even as far north as Boston. This was confirmed by the fact that each of the 10 pilots practiced several landings and takeoffs from the Boston airport.

One of the limtations of a regular transport pilot's job is that he learns his own territory very well but if circumstances, such as weather or other emergencies force him off his regular route he usually knows little about the new territory he is forced to fly over. Thus the wisdom of the Eastern's latest move.

Leather Strike Peace Efforts On

Company officials and union representatives sat in closed session with State labor officials today at the State House continuing attempts to settle labor difficulties of the non-union L. H. Hamel Company of Haverhill after the outbreak in which two trucks were damaged last night.

The trucks were detailed to transport valuable hides, processed in various North Shore leather plants, back to the Haverhill factory. One truck was stoned on the turnpike at West Peabody and the other was set afire and run off the road at Saugus on the Lynn Fells Parkway.

No statement was issued up to early afternoon on progress at the meeting. Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the State Board of Arbitration, told the press he has been working for 10 days to restore amicable relations.

The National Leather Workers Association, whose members are on strike, following refusal to handle flood-damaged hides, have renewed picketing at North Shore plants where Hamel hides are awaiting treatment.

13 of April's 15 Days Are Wet

Rain has fallen on 13 of April's 15 days, it was announced this morning by G. Harold Noyes, chief of the Boston Weather Bureau. On six of these days the precipitation has been measurable, said Mr. Noyes. The fall so far has totaled 2.85 inches, 1.60 inches above the average for the month so far.

Mr. Noyes predicted threatening weather for today with scattered showers tonight and Thursday. The fall last night measured .5 inch.

Curley Urges $130,000,000 Flood Project

Governor Hints Support of Roosevelt for Huge Program

Relief Accord Seen

Interstate Compacts on River Control Urged in House

Gov. James M. Curley today telegraphed United States Senator David I. Walsh that his conversation with President Roosevelt encouraged him to recommend pushing for a $130,000,000 flood prevention program on the Connecticut, Merrimack and Blackstone Rivers. The President is now considering a $24,000,000 project.

This provides $13,000,000 for the Connecticut, $7,000,000 for the Merrimack and $4,000,000 for the Blackstone. Governor Curley advises $60,000,000 for the Connecticut, $40,000,000 for the Merrimack and $30,000,000 for the Blackstone.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—Floods in New England cannot be successfully conquered until Congress gives states the authority to enter into compacts for the control of headwaters, a House Judiciary Subcommittee was told today by representatives from that section.

The committee opened hearings this morning on the bill introduced by Representative William M. Citron (D) of Connecticut allowing the "six New England states and New York or any two or more to enter into compacts for conserving water and regulating the flow thereof, lessening flood damage, removing the source of pollution or making other public improvements on any rivers or streams where the drainage basin lies within any two or more of the states."

The desirability of some form of interstate agreement looking toward flood control was stressed by Charles W. Eliot 2d, of the national resources board, and Lieut. Col. Glenn E. Edgerton, representing the Army Engineer Corps.

While it was pointed out that the army engineers had recommended that Congress appropriate $13,500,000 at once for flood control reservoirs on the Connecticut River, S. H. Wadhams, head of the Connecticut Water Commission, testified that they would be of little value unless the various states affected were allowed to enter into agreements for their operation and maintenance. Emphasizing the necessity for control, he cited figures showing that recent floods in Connecticut were 7.8 feet above any known flood in the history of the State.

The only objection raised against the bill by members of the committee was that it was not comprehensive enough.

Accord Is Reported

Several members expressed the view that it should be expanded to cover all states. Its author explained that he had the Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers especially in view when he wrote the bill.

A complete accord on the way flood reconstruction should be handled in Massachusetts was reported last night by Gov. James M. Curley, of that State after a conference with Harry I. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator. The Governor said he would submit a list of projects to Mr. Hopkins immediately and quoted the administrator as saying they would be given immediate attention.

He reported that the WPA chief had authorized the use of money for the repair of state highways. Small bridges, costing less than $100,000, will be replaced partly with WPA and partly with state funds. Money for larger bridges will be obtained 50 per cent from the Bureau of Public Roads and 50 per cent from state sources, the Governor said.

Federal aid to individual and industrial flood sufferers was expedited yesterday when the House gave final approval of a bill, already passed by the Senate, authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Housing Administration to liberalize their lending facilities for use in repairing recent damage by flood and tornado. The measure awaits only the signature of President Roosevelt before becoming law.

Jury Locked Up In Schools Case

In a highly unusual action, Judge David F. Dillon ordered the jury locked up as the trial of John F. Devlin of Medford and James W. Hawkes of Jamaica Plain began in Suffolk Superior Court today where these men are beginning trial for allegedly promising to raise Joseph Wagner from assistant to director of music in Boston public schools, in exchange for $2000.

Immediately after the jury had been chosen Assistant Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, who is prosecuting the case, requested that the jury be locked up. Judge Dillon ordered that this be done and Mr. Doyle began his opening statement.

A total of 47 jurors were called during the morning. Of these, 14 were challenged by the State, six by Hawkes, and eight by Devlin. The court excused six from service. The jury panel was complete late in the morning.

James H. Brennan, former Governor's councilor and also former receiver for the closed Federal National Bank, is representing Devlin, while Hawkes's council is Herbert F. Callahan.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"NIGHT OF JANUARY 16" (Shubert)—A. H. Woods presents melodrama by Ayn Rand, John Litel, as District Attorney, succeeding the late Edmund Breese. Ruth Matteson and others. 8:20.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the stellar role, assisted by Mary Servoss, Pauline Drake, Fiske O'Hara and others. Play adapted from Erskine Caldwell's novel, by Jack Kirkland. 8:30. *Tomorrow:* 2:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Rhodes, the Diamond Master," with Walter Huston and Peggy Ashcroft. Fenway: 1:10, 4:06, 7:02, 9:58. Paramount: 10:27 a. m., 1:13, 3:59, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Snowed Under," featuring George Brent, Genevieve Tobin and Glenda Farrell. Fenway: 2:48, 5:44, 8:40. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. *Tomorrow:* "Road Gang," featuring Donald Woods, Kay Linaker and Carlyle Moore Jr. Also "Charlie Chan at the Circus," starring Warner Oland and Shirley Deane.

MEMORIAL—"Captain January," starring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:06, 10:06. *Tomorrow:* Preview at 10 p. m., "The Witness Chair," featuring Ann Harding.

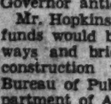
MODERN—Sylvia Sidney and Fred MacMurray in "Trail of the Lonesome Pine." 11:19 a. m., 2:48, 6:23, 10. Also Freddie Bartholomew and Dolores Barrymore in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." 9:30 a. m., 12:37, 4:34, 8:10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. Also "The Garden Murder Case," co-starring Edmund Lowe and Virginia Bruce. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:55, 8:20.

COLONIAL THEATER — "The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Fitzpatrick travelogue, "Beautiful Banff and Lake Louise," "Cartoonist Nightmare," "The Seeing Eye," "Stop, Look and Guess," "Get Rich Quick," also latest newsreels.

TREMONT—Irene Dunne in "Sweet Adeline." 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Wicked Woman," featuring M. Christians. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:15.



UNIVERSITY — "The Count of Monte Cristo." 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. Also "By Candlelight." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

UPTOWN—"The Country Doctor." 2:05, 5:20, 8:35. Also Marlene Dietrich in "Desire." 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15.

BOSTON — "The Leathernecks Have Landed," with Lew Ayres, Isabel Jewell and Jimmy Ellison. 10:54 a. m., 1:52, 4:50, 7:48, 10:37. Stage: Charles "Buddy" Rogers and his California Cavaliers in revue, "Studio Scandals." *Tomorrow:* "Murder on a Bridle Path," featuring James Gleason and Helen Broderick. Stage: R. T. O., Broadway's Night club master. Also musical review with Rita Rio and the Slate Bros.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Every Saturday Night," featuring Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, Florence Roberts, and June Lang. 2, 5, 8. Also "The Country Doctor." 3:35, 7:25, 9:30.

EXETER—Paul Muni and J. Hutchinson in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." 3:20, 6:15, 9:05. Also "Every Saturday Night," featuring June Lang and Thomas Beck. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. *Tomorrow:* Warner Baxter and Gloria Stuart in "Prisoner of Shark Island." Also "Dancing Feet," with Ben Lyon and Joan Marsh.

METROPOLITAN—Al Jolson in "The Singing Kid." 10:15 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6:55, 8:30, 11:05. Stage: Ray Noble and his orchestra. "Musical Impressions," conducted by Fabien Sevitzky.

FINE ARTS—"Thunder in the East," starring Charles Boyer and Merle Oberon. 1:30, 3:40, 5:50, 7:50, 9:40. Also travesiogue on Brittany, "Mickey's Polo Team," and Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique," Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Music

HOTEL STATLER—Orchestral concert, Alfred Moore, conductor, 7.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor, English High School, 29 Montgomery Street, 7:30.

Radio Programs
On Page 11

Other Events

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Last of the Charles Eliot Norton lectures on "The Renewal of Words," by Robert Frost entitled "After the End of a Poem." Sanders Theater, 8.

ARCHITECTURAL CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "The Most Picturesque Village in the World," by Ralph Adams Cram. 16 Somerset Street, 9.

NORTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Italian Civic Theater. Also band selections, Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. Michelangelo School, Charter Street, 7:30.

BOSTON WPA DRAMATICS—The Federal Theater of Massachusets presenting "The Late Christopher Bean," by Sydney Howard, with entr'acte music conducted by Robert Kelley. Y. M. C. U., 48 Boylston Street, 8.

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS—South End Community Theater in "Riff-Raff"; East Boston Community Theater in "The Pardoner's Tale"; Outer Roxbury Community Theater in "To Dream Again"; with instrumental trio. Brighton High School, Metropolitan and Warren Streets, 7:30.

BOSTON WPA LECTURE — "Recreation," by Dr. Curt Yaeger, with instrumental trio and movies. 22 Yarmouth Street, 8.

SOUTH COVE WPA LECTURE—"How We Elect Our President," by Edna B. Smith, with vaudeville and orchestra conducted by Richard Cosby. Municipal Building, 123 Tyler Street, 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "American Rooms" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Address on "Questions of the Moment," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, 46 Beacon Street, 11 a. m.

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "The Little Red Hen" and "Snow Drop and the Seven Dwarfs," Farragut School, Fenwood Road, 1:30.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Lecture on "The Amazon Basin," by Prof. Walter H. Haas of Northwestern University, Institute of Geographical Exploration, Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, 4:30.

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Grandson of President Garfield Takes Up Fight on Spoils System

The assassination of President Garfield by a disappointed office seeker so awakened public opinion that the first civil service bill, was swept through Congress. Today, President Garfield's grandson, James Garfield, of Cambridge, is continuing the fight for a further awakening of public opinion to the need of trained personnel for all positions in the public service.

Foe of the "spoils system," as was his grandfather, Mr. Garfield, is one of the first to endorse the campaign of the League of Women Voters for trained personnel in public service. He has signed his pledge card, one of thousands which will be gathered in all parts of the country and presented at the national conventions in June as concrete evidence that there is a growing public opinion in favor of reform in office filling.

The League submits that there is still a great need for reform in the civil service. Up to President Garfield's time the "spoils system" had held full sway except for the influence of such men as the President who refused to be influenced by politics in his appointments. Now the grandson is furthering a campaign begun in August, 1881, when the National Civil Service Reform League was founded and Congress made its beginning in civil service, by petitioning the political parties of today to replace "spoils" with "merit" in the civil list.

The campaign cards distributed by the Cambridge branch of the league, read: "Believing that efficient public service is essential to the success of our American form of government, I petition the political parties to pledge themselves to abolish the spoils system in federal, state and local governments and to establish the merit principle of appointment."

Maine Floods Turn To Big Overflow In Congress Aspirants

PORTLAND, Maine, April 15 (AP)—Maine Republicans awaited results of a scheduled conference here today aimed at reducing the number of party aspirants for the First District Congressional nomination.

Opposition already had developed from five of the 12 announced candidates. Only three actually had filed nomination papers, and the remainder had but five days in which to do so.

State Chairman A. E. Sewall of York, called the conference. John B. Payson, one of the candidates, termed it "unfortunate at the moment." Mr. Payson said he believed it would halt an effort among the candidates themselves to accomplish the same end.

State Senator William E. Bissett, Executive Councilor Raymond S. Oakes, Thomas Reed Balentine and James C. Oliver, Townsend endorsee, joined Mr. Payson in declaring they would not withdraw.

In the Second District, Republicans also considered themselves hampered somewhat by an overabundance of congressional aspirants.

Executive Councilor Clyde H. Smith announced his candidacy last night, raising the Second District list to seven. Mr. Smith last week withdrew his candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination.

Brewster Favors Old Age Pensions On Generous Scale

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster, Maine Republican, has announced he favored "old-age pensions on as generous a scale as our economic condition" permits.

Writing to John P. Marsh, Dexter, Maine, in a reply to a question as to his attitude on the Townsend old-age pension plan, Representative Brewster said, "I entirely agree that pauperizing limitations and conditions have no place in . . . a (pension) program."

"I am also in strong agreement that old-age pensions present a much sounder, more equitable and more economical system of distributing purchasing power than the present program of boondoggling operated in the name of relief," he wrote. "I also particularly commend the Townsend movement in its emphasis upon broadening the base of taxation, and only desire that it shall not discriminate against the smaller business men, who have been the backbone of American development."

Bangor Boats Off for Hoboken

"There goes the Bangor boat," a familiar cry along the shore from Boston to Bangor, Maine, for many decades, until the Eastern Steamship Lines bowed to the inroads into the freight and passenger business made by the motor truck and automobile, has been revived in Boston.

Two white, graceful liners, the Belfast and the Camden, which have carried thousands of passengers in the Maine service, left Boston yesterday for the last time, at the end of inglorious towlines. For more than 25 years these two steamers maintained regular passenger and freight service but have been tied up at East Boston since the line was discontinued.

Sold to the Colonial Line, both steamers left Boston for Hoboken, New Jersey. The tug, Lehigh, took one and the Thomas E. Moran took the other. Passing out by Deer Island Light together at 6:15 a. m., the vessels entered the Cape Cod Canal at Sandwich at 12:30 p. m. After overhauling, reconditioning and renaming the vessels will operate in the New York-Providence service.

Ships Warned Of Iceberg Drift

Skippers of vessels crossing the Atlantic have been warned by radio that icebergs are drifting closer to the transatlantic steamship lanes. Ten bergs and several "growlers," or smaller bergs, all within a radius of 30 miles, were located by the Coast Guard cutter Champlain, on International Ice Patrol duty, 150 miles northeast of St. John's, N. F. The branch hydrographic office in Boston flashed the word to shipping by shortwave radio. Three other large bergs were reported well to the north of the steamship lanes.

'Signing Up' for Attack on Spoils System

Mrs. Harding Green Handing Pledge to James Garfield

What's Going On in the Arts

Philadelphians in Boston

FOR the first time in 22 years, Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra visited Boston, on the evening of April 14, for a concert in Symphony Hall. The interval has been much too long. They should come often. They constitute one of the two greatest symphonic organizations in America. We need to hear both these organizations.

The program for this occasion—which was one of the early stops in a transcontinental tour—was unusual but characteristic. It consisted of five of Mr. Stokowski's orchestral transcriptions of Bach and of three excerpts from "Götterdämmerung," strung together by the conductor.

But this was only half the story. At the conclusion of this program, Mr. Stokowski made one of the little speeches for which he is famous in Philadelphia. This time, he did not find it necessary to scold his audience for disturbing the music-making. On the contrary, he paid a graceful and generous tribute not only to the listeners but to the Boston Symphony Orchestra and to Dr. Koussevitzky, whom he described as a "great" and a "born" conductor.

Then Mr. Stokowski, having noted the liking of the audience for his Bach, went further back and played them transcriptions, also done by himself, of pieces by Frescobaldi and Palestrina, and of two ancient liturgical melodies in Greek modes; and finally said good-by with the Japanese Nocturne of Henry Eichheim, formerly a member of the Boston Orchestra.

There can hardly be two opinions about the virtuosity of the Philadelphia Orchestra or the mastery of its leader. It plays for no other conductor as it plays for him. Under his direction, it reveals an amazing technique and flexibility, a beautiful balance, a glorious tone. It is a joy to listen to it.

There may be, however, more than one opinion of some of the uses to which Mr. Stokowski puts this magnificent instrument. It would be profitless to rehearse the ancient debate over orchestral transcriptions of Bach. But the arguments that such works as the Toccata and Fugue in D minor, the Fugue in G minor or the Passacaglia are inaccessible to most persons in the original organ version, and that their beauties are enhanced by the orchestral timbres and colors, have a good deal of point. Even the purist will have to confess that these transcriptions are at all events effective. And if the famous Air from the Third Orchestral Suite seems to suffer from elaboration, the restrained loveliness of the treatment of the hymn melody, "Come Sweet Death," is reverent and moving.

What Mr. Stokowski does to Wagner is less defensible. He has linked the Rhine Journey, Siegfried's Death and the Immolation Scene with measures of his own, using Wagner's motifs. And in performance he indulges in erratic tempi, exaggerated dynamics, and phrasing that to say the least of it is highly individualized. It is perhaps magnificent, but it is more Stokowski than Wagner.

Nevertheless, it was a privilege to hear this great orchestra and its great leader. The large audience was enthusiastic throughout. Let us hope the Philadelphia Orchestra will return next season (while Mr. Stokowski is in command) and include a symphony on its program.

L. A. S.

For Biro-Bidjan

AN EXHIBITION of exceptional interest is on view for this fortnight in the Hotel Brunswick Flemish Room. It consists of a large collection of oils, water colors, drawings, graphic arts and sculptures, all contributions of original works by American artists to the State Museum of Biro-Bidjan, U. S. S. R. Biro-Bidjan is a Jewish Autonomous Territory of the Soviet Union, one of the provisions which the government at Moscow has made for a national minority. The exhibition is presented under the auspices of the Icor, an organization for Jewish Colonization in the Soviet Union.

The collection contains works by many of the most noted contemporary painters in the United States. The styles vary greatly, although there is very little straightforward academic work. Such modernism as there is, we have come to take for granted in any youthful, progressive art activity today. The directness of statement, the luxuriant color, the distortions contribute toward an eloquent and stirring portrayal. And all the technical variations are brought to bear, not for decorative devise but to illustrate life as it is observed by the artist's eye; sometimes the amenities, the amusements, the passing scene, sometimes the asperities.

Whoever has found that current art lacks content, human interest, will be compensated by a visit to the Brunswick show, for the walls seethe with human problems, with a record of events and circumstances, with mockery and caricature. The artist of 1936 grinds an ax. He uses the forcefulness of his medium toward teaching a lesson, encouraging and demanding improvements. These pictures have a sociological, a political, a pedagogical significance. They present a graphic record of the problems of the workingman and there is no doubt as to where the sympathies of most of these artists lie.

Unlike most large, miscellaneous exhibitions, this one holds to a high level of accomplishment. The graphic art is exceptional. There are some admirable lithographs. The sculpture is of rarely good quality, truly plastic, truly significant. This medium has been so debased by recent practice that it proves a treat to find sculptors with a genuine sense of plastic values.

The exhibition is being shown with programs of music and dance and lectures each evening.

New York Dance Notes

SOON the New York news will boil down to travel notes and summer schemes. For the present, Senorita Montalva from Ecuador will carry on the Sunday evening recital tradition for yet a little space. Her New York début is announced for next Sunday evening in the Town Hall in a program of Spanish and South American dances. The Hernandez Brothers, guitarists, Emilia Osta, pianist, and Celso Hurtado, marimbist, will assist.

Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman will close their New York season with a program at the Young Men's Hebrew Association on Saturday evening, April 25. But this does not mean that they will then steal away to bask in the summer sunshine. They have before them a very busy season of leadership at the Bennington School of the Dance, followed by their own summer course in modern dance to be held from Aug. 17 through Sept. 5.

Also on the 25th, in the afternoon, the English Folk Dance Society of America will celebrate its twenty-first anniversary in its tenth annual festival, in the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-Sixth Street. A "Ceremonial Birthday Ballet" will be included in the program of morris, sword and country dances.

On Sunday evening, April 26, Klarna Pinska, whilom of Denishawn, will give a recital at the Guild Theater, with the assistance of her group.

On Wednesday evening, April 29, John Bovingdon will give his first formal recital in Town Hall, presenting his "Portraits of a Changing World" which he has hitherto presented informally.

A National Dance Congress is planned for the week running from May 20 through May 27, with the purpose of a nationwide organization of dancers and a discussion of the cultural, economic and other problems besetting them.

The De Basil Ballet Russe opened its spring season with shining morning face last Sunday. There were no novelties on the first program and of the three coming later, Stravinsky's "Les Noces," choregraphy by Bronislava Nijinska, to be given Monday evening, April 20, is probably the most important. The other two novelties to be given are the revised version of Massine's "Public Gardens," music by Vladimir Dukelsky, costumes by Alice Halicka (next Sunday evening), and the "Gypsy Dances" from Dargomijsky's opera, "Russalka," choregraphy by Nijinska. (Friday evening and Saturday matinée.)

M. L.

No Quoddy Fund, From Relief Purse, President Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—President Roosevelt left the Quoddy moon-power project and the Florida ship canal out on the end of a long and shaky limb today when he told his press conference that he would divert no relief money of any kind to construction of the two projects.

Unless Congress specifically appropriates for the projects, they will be discontinued when present funds run out within a few months. He added that the projects might be modified with a view to securing congressional approval.

Shortly afterward, Speaker Byrns said he doubted if either project would be carried in the deficiency appropriation bill, thus increasing unlikelihood that the two undertakings would be completed.

A total of $12,400,000 has already been spent on them, taken from last year's $4,000,000,000 work relief appropriation.

Quoddy Work to Go On Until Funds End, Col. Fleming Says

EASTPORT, Maine, April 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt's statement in Washington today that the door had been closed to further funds for the Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project found construction work here just stepping into high speed.

Whether the work would continue for a while under the remaining funds allotted was not known.

Lieut. Col. Philip B. Fleming, army engineer in charge, said remaining money could carry the project through June.

Hope for continuation of the giant tide-harnessing project was seen by some of Quoddy's friends in the President's intimation that modified plans might be submitted.

Only this week production was speded up to a 24-hour basis on all phases of the job. The roster listed 2600 workers as orders went out to increase quarry production for dam building, and larger crews were assigned to prepare the Treat Island site for huge navigation locks linking long dams between Eastport and Lubec.

Two other dams, between Pleasant Point and Eastport were virtually complete. These would shut off one arm of Cobscook Bay in the projected system of utilizing tides to generate power.

Quoddy's friends have consistently maintained that the future of the project remained in the hands of President Roosevelt, despite the testimony of Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins before the House Appropriations Committee that he would refuse to authorize further allocations for Quoddy from the next relief appropriation.

The project originally was allotted $10,000,000 for preliminary work. Later this was sliced to $5,000,000 and subsequently an addition of $2,000,000 from relief funds was granted. Colonel Fleming said yesterday $5,500,000 had been expended to date.

Heavy Mackerel Catch Arrives

Mackerel are schooling and the first sizable shipment to reach Boston this year was brought to the fish pier yesterday, thereby dispelling any doubt about the arrival of spring—cool weather notwithstanding. Mackerel disappear in the late fall and are first sighted about this time of year off the coast of Delaware and New Jersey and work slowly north as the warm weather approaches.

The shipment of mackerel amounted to 200,000 pounds, sent overland from Cape Ann, New Jersey. They sold at wholesale for 13 to 15 cents a pound and weighed from 1 to 2¼ pounds each.

Gloucester and Boston skippers, spurred on by the presence of mackerel, are hastening the preparation of their vessels for seining trips. Long seine boats being pulled out of lofts where they were stored for the winter, huge nets overhauled and with other equipment being put aboard ships. Between 30 and 40 sail are expected to engage in the mackerel fisheries this season.

Capt. Lem Firth in the Three Sisters and Capt. Stanley Baker, in the Alden, are already under way from Gloucester to the southern mackerel grounds, to follow the schools northward as the season commences.

U. S. Funds Urged To Pay Full Cost Of Flood Control

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—A suggestion that the Federal Government bear the cost of lands and damages for the proposed flood control reservoirs on the upper tributaries of the Connecticut River, in order to maintain navigation on the lower part of the stream, was made yesterday before the Senate Commerce Committee.

Chairman Copeland (D) of New York, assured the delegation of New England House Democrats that construction of flood control works on the upper Connecticut and Merrimack rivers would be included in the omnibus flood control bill. Senator Maloney (D) of Connecticut, a member of the committee, suggested the navigation aspects after Senator Copeland said local communities may be asked to bear the cost of lands and damages.

$10,000,000 Projects

Construction cost of the Connecticut River project was estimated at about $10,000,000, which the War Department has recommended be expended by the Federal Government. The committee, however, is considering including a provision in the bill requiring that local communities bear the cost of land and damages, estimated for this project at about $3,000,000.

The Senate committee is expected to report out the flood-control bill late this week.

Representative Kopplemann of Connecticut urged that the Federal Government proceed with construction of the Connecticut River project, assuming the full cost, because, he said, he feared negotiations between New England states over the share of the land and damage cost to be borne by each might delay the work until after another disastrous flood.

O'Brien Enters Senatorial Race

Political moves of considerable import are seen behind the announcement of former Suffolk County District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien to run for the U. S. Senate as a candidate of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice. Urged some months ago to enter the Democratic senatorial fight, Mr. O'Brien declined on the grounds that he did not wish to run against Governor Curley, a personal friend.

Indications that perhaps the Governor has changed his mind about running for the Senate and may be a candidate for re-election next fall are read in Mr. O'Brien's decision. Some friends go so far as to say that the Governor has indicated to Mr. O'Brien that he will not be in the Senate race. The last few months have heard many rumors that Governor Curley will seek re-election, although he himself has indicated no change in his avowed plan to go to Washington.

Mr. O'Brien's advocacy of the 16 points of the radio priest's program is expected to provide a barometer of the Detroit priest's strength in this State. While he will undoubtedly have the support of the various National Union for Social Justice groups within the Commonwealth, it is doubtful how much support Mr. O'Brien will be able to command from the State's Democratic leaders, who are expected to fight shy of either Coughlinism or Townsendism.

Curley Honors French Support

Governor Curley, in a gesture to the Franco-American contingent in the State, today submitted to the Executive Council the nomination of Paul E. Soulliere of Worcester as chairman of the State Emergency Finance Board in the place of Joseph W. Bartlett of Milton. Earlier in his term the Governor was reported to have been considering naming one of his Franco-American supporters to the Alcoholic Beverage Commission.

Under suspension of the rules the council approved the renomination of State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, Theodore N. Waddell, chief of the division of accounts, and Attorney General Paul A. Dever as members of the Millville Finance Commission which was created by the Legislature to handle the financial affairs of that town.

These appointments expire April 20, 1940.

Another Hepburn Enters the Spotlight As Katharine's Brother Produces Play

HARTFORD, Conn., April 15 (AP)—Richard H. Hepburn, brother of Katharine Hepburn of the stage and screen, neared success today in a three-year race against time—a race which will see the youth's play brought to the stage of the Hedgerow Theater in Moylan, Penna., April 21.

Upon his graduation from Harvard, Richard made an agreement with his father whereby he was to be "let alone" for three years. If in that time he had failed to make a reasonable success of whatever he chose to do, he was to start all over again at the bottom.

He chose writing and with the three years slipping fast away, he was brought out of his little room in New York and eight hours of hard work a day a play in the nick of time.

At 24 Richard resembles his famous sister and stands six feet two inches, including his hair which he never lets grow more than half an inch.

Whenever he is in Hartford, young Hepburn writes "eight hours a day—really eight, no lying like most writers. Late every afternoon I play tennis and am noted for my rotten form."

Richard's play will be the first of the new season at the theater.

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Tri-University Public Affairs Debate Planned

Inaugurating a plan for an annual Harvard-Yale-Princeton undergraduate round table conference on public affairs, 60 students from the three colleges will meet with political leaders, professors and business men, at Princeton, May 8 and 9, for a discussion of "Government and Economic Stability."

The round table program is sponsored by officers of the undergraduate daily papers of the three colleges, Joseph Broderick, of New York City, managing editor of the Daily Princetonian; John B. Bowditch, of Concord, Mass., president of the Harvard Crimson, and William Orrick, of San Francisco, Calif., managing editor of the Yale News.

Twenty students from each college, selected by the editorial boards of the papers, will attend the conferences this year and will discuss problems of foreign trade, agriculture, banking, social security, and the relation between government and industry. About 45 of the 60 undergraduate representatives, according to present plans, will be staff members of the college papers, while the others will be chosen from among the undergraduate leaders.

Part of the purpose of the plan is to pave the way for better editorials in the college papers through informal talks with leaders in government and business, and faculty members.

The roster of authorities in the field of government has not been completed yet, but the editors state that "the attitudes of the New Deal, private enterprise, and the academic world" will be equally represented.

It is planned to hold the conference next year in Cambridge, Mass., and the following year at New Haven, Conn. The student representatives this year will pay their own traveling expenses to and from the meetings, but during residence at the conference they will live as guests of the Princeton students.

Republican Wins Out In New Britain, Conn., Mayoralty Contest

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 15 (AP)—George A. Quigley, Republican, defeated Angelo M. Paonessa, Democrat, and Peter Zurles, Socialist, for the office of Mayor in this city's biennial election yesterday and will be inaugurated for his sixth term April 21.

Mr. Quigley, who was defeated two years ago by Mayor David L. Dunn, held the office for three terms between 1914 and 1930 and for two terms between 1930 and 1934.

He received 9157 votes yesterday and Mr. Paonessa, also a former Mayor and bitter political rival of Mr. Quigley's, 7651. The vote for Mr. Zurles was 1047.

The Republicans gained control of the Common Council with 18 members to 12 Democrats. Democrats controlled the Council 17 to 13 under Mayor Dunn. New Britain has a population of more than 68,000.

Neighborliness Cuts Insurance Cost

Harwinton residents pay $1 a year for fire protection up to $1500—Yearly revenue totals $80 and company has carried on for 80 years without profit, loss or surplus.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARWINTON, Conn., April 15 — Limited fire insurance to residents of this old New England village costs but $1 a year. The explanation is found in the following story of Yankee thrift.

Eighty years ago neighbors in the village of Harwinton gathered before a blazing hearth. The meeting was called after many preliminary discussions at the general store. Harwinton residents needed protection from fire loss. At that time Connecticut had no big insurance companies.

Protection Assured

By the light of the proverbial candle, in a dim Colonial kitchen, the neighbors established the Harwinton Mutual Fire Insurance Company. It was agreed that dues of $1 a year would be paid by members to cover minor expenses. In case any member of the company should suffer fire loss, it was agreed that all other members should contribute to that damage up to $1500.

For 80 years the Harwinton Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with its state charter, has flourished—no profits, no losses, but adequate protection to its policyholders.

The Secretary Is Busy

One year before the concern was formed, Thomas Q. Hogan was born in Harwinton. Today, decades later, Mr. Hogan is secretary and highest paid official of the Harwinton Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

In this capacity Mr. Hogan was busy today, preparing the company's annual report for state insurance inspectors. When the Monitor correspondent interviewed Mr. Hogan, he was in his office. In this case the office was the cozy kitchen of Mr. Hogan's comfortable home—and "wherever I can find a place to sit down." At the moment Mr. Hogan was sitting in front of his stove, with one foot in the oven.

Briefly the secretary gave a verbal report of the company's financial condition, at the end of this 80th year, and even more briefly he reviewed its past history.

Had Company Works

When the Harwinton Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized, the arrangement was made without written agreement. In a few years state laws were passed which required that a regulation insurance company be established. The laws were complied with but the company's method of business remained unchanged.

Stockholders are also policyholders. Only by approval of the board of directors, nine in all, is it possible to become a policyholder. If one is so fortunate, he buys a policy of three years duration, for $3. For that fee he is insured against fire loss for any amount up to $1500.

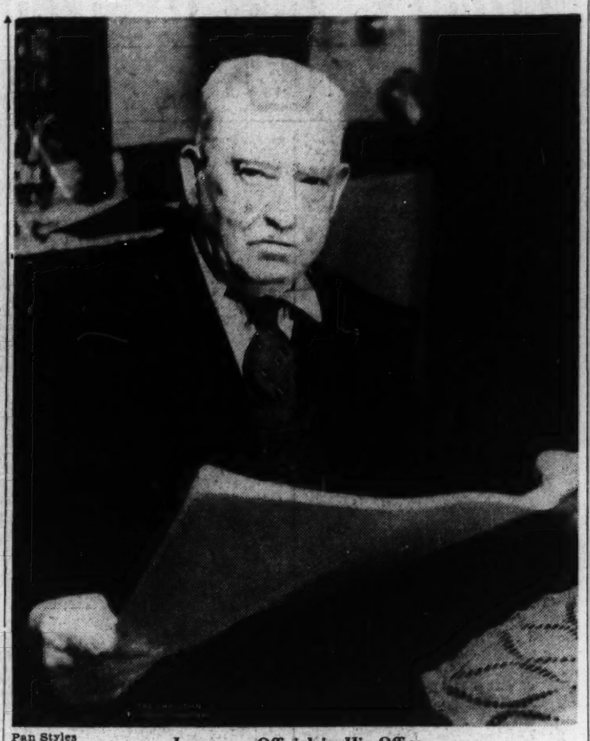
If a policy holder suffers any loss from fire, the directors ascertain the damage and the amount assessed on the other policy holders in equal share. If no fires occur during the year, each of the 80 policy holders has spent only $1 for his fire insurance.

In 80 years of operation the company has experienced only two fires and the greatest loss was only $600.

Neighborliness Pays

It is easy to see that the company could not do business without the neighborly, but signed agreement on the part of members to chip in when somebody else has a fire. This willingness to help his neighbor has kept the company intact and in service for two generations.

When the state insurance inspectors come to the rambling Hogan farm to look over the books this year, they will find that revenue totals $80; that the secretary receives but a small fee for his duties; that the directors get $1 per meeting; that the company, with no reserves, is an insurance company, solvent and satisfactory.



Pan Styles

Insurance Official in His Office

Thomas Q. Hogan, Secretary of the Harwinton (Conn.) Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Seated at His Dining-Room Table, Where He Handles the Business of His 80 Policy Holders

R. I. Senate Closes The $100 Bonus Hoax

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., April 15

A STATE Senate investigating committee recommended yesterday that the matter of introduction in the Senate of a resolution to pay the state $100 bonus to Sergeant Evael O. W. Tnesba, a nonexistent veteran whose name was "absent without leave" spelled backward, be "declared and remain closed forever."

The committee report recommended that Senator Fred C. Broomhead of Barrington, who introduced the resolution, be "completely exonerated."

The Senate adopted the bonus resolution after its presentation early in the present session, but reconsidered the action and when the hoax was exposed expunged all mention of the resolution from the records.

Massachusetts Society's 1935 Output Is 291,184 Bibles in 53 Languages

The Massachusetts Bible Society distributed 291,184 Bibles in 53 languages last year, according to the society's annual report, recently released. This figure exceeds 1934's total by 25,913 copies.

Of the total amount of Bibles distributed, 98,894 were given away to needy persons and institutions, and 192,290 copies were sold. Bible grants were made to needy churches, missions, charitable organizations, jails, seamen, soldiers, CCC camps and countless individuals, the report stated.

The treasurer's report of the society showed a total of $46,808 received from sale of Bibles, donations, invested funds and other sources and disbursements totaling $46,051.

In its 126 years of Bible work, the society has distributed 9,885,746 Bibles, Testaments and portions of Scripture. Languages into which Bibles have been translated and distributed by the society extend all the way from Albanian to Zulu, including such tongues as Arabic, Bengali, Bicol, Chinese, Cantonese, Esperanto, Gaelic, Panayan, Sanskrit, Serbo-Croatian, Ancient Syriac, Tagalog, and Zande, beside the more universal languages.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News'	NBC Concert Hour: orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:15 Kay Fayre, songs	Twin City Foursome	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	"Wilderness Road"; sketch
5:30 'The Singing Lady'; sketch	"Checkerboard"; variety	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Hits and Encores; music; talks
5:45 'Little Orphan Annie'; sketch		Dick Tracy; detective drama	Revue; popular recording
6:00 News; Supper Show; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15 Three X Sisters, vocalists	"Terry and Ted"; sketch	Musical Moments; recording	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30 News; songs; sports briefs	"Theater of the Air"	Scores; dramatic sketch	Washington backstage
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sport Review	Renfrew of the Mounted	Sport reports; organist
7:00 "Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Myrt and Marge"; drama	Yankee News Service
7:15 Talk, "Olympic Prospects"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	"Night Life in Paris"	Talk, Gov. James M. Curley
7:30 "Lum and Abner"; sketch	Studio chorus recital	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45 Talk, Leverett Saltonstall	Musical Moments; recording	Boake Carter, news comment	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
8:00 Willie and Eugene Howard;	"One Man's Family"; drama,	Cavalcade of America: dra-	Gabriel Heatter, news
8:15 Fifi D'Orsay; orchestra	from San Francisco	matic sketch; orchestra	Singers: chorus, Roy Harlow,
8:30 Benny Rubin's Variety Show;	Serenade: Wayne King and his	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	conductor, from Jordan
8:45 Lester Vail; quartet; orch.	orchestra; soloist	Milton Watson; Renard's Or.	Hall; soloists
9:00 Pat Binford, master of cere-	Town Hall Tonight: Fred	Lily Pons, soprano; mixed	Jack Hylton's Orchestra
9:15 monies; variety program	Allen; Portland Hoffa; Play-	chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch.	Andrew F. Kelley, talk
9:30 Network speaker	ers: male quartet; Van	Ray Noble and his orchestra;	Brittons' Orchestra
9:45 Network speaker	Steeden's Orchestra	Connie Boswell, soloist	Yankee News Service
10:00 John Charles Thomas, bari-	'Your Hit Parade'; Ray Sin-	'Gang Busters'; G-Men drama	"Husbands and Wives"; dra-
10:15 tone; chorus; orchestra	atra's Orchestra; soloists	with Phillips Lord	matic sketch
10:30 Address, "Keynote of 1936	'Your Hit Parade'; Ray Sin-	News dramatizations	Sport program
10:45 Campaign," Jas. A. Farley	atra's Orchestra; soloists	Spotlight Revue	Sport program
11:00 Reports; news; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Nick Lucas's Orchestra
11:15 and his orchestra	Sports Review; Musical Turns	"Snapshots"; dance music	Nick Lucas's Orchestra
11:30 Ela Schallert Reviews	Dick Mansfield's Orchestra	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:45 Jesse Crawford, organist	Dick Mansfield's Orchestra	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Morning Matinee: Helen Koues, speaker; Ted Fio-Rito's Orchestra; Gertrude Nielsen.
11:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), 11:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), 11:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Address by President Roosevelt at cornerstone-laying ceremony for Department of Interior Building, Washington, D. C.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Philadelphia baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: Rostand's "The Romancers."
5:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lewis Gannett, "Books."
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks"; Rep. William J. Granfield, Mass.
7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Music Is My Hobby"; voice and piano recitals.
8:00 WAAB, Talk, "Winslow Homer in the Addison Gallery," Charles H. Sawyer.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Air Show, starring Alexander Gray; Charles Hanson Towne; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Antonio Modarelli, conductor; Dusolina Giannini, soprano.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Ruth Chatterton; Joe Cook; Eileen Barton; orchestra.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James, conductor.
8:30 WBZ, Address, Postmaster General James A. Farley, from Springfield, Mass.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West."
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the Traveler."
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting"; "Will the Machine Dominate Man?" Ralph Borsodi; Herman H. Lind; Walter Rautenstrauch; Frank Pinney; questions.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Dr. Charles M. Courboin, organist.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns; Efrem Zimbalist; Zasu Pitts; Maxine Lewis; Paul Taylor Choristers.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Unto the Third and Fourth Generations." Rep. Florence P. Kahn, Calif.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave News

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Amer. Trader	April 17	Plymouth	April 26 Apr. 16, 6:00 pm	Apr. 17, 8:00 am
Lafayette	April 18	Plymouth	April 26 Apr. 17, 6:00 pm	Apr. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Manuiani	San Francisco,	April 22	Apr. 17, 4:00 pm	Apr. 17, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco,	April 28	Apr. 23, 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	April 30	Apr. 25, 4:00 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Jackson	Seattle	April 25	Apr. 20, 4:00 pm	Apr. 20, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

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Engineers Asked To Heed Warning On Flood Control

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Representative Joseph E. Casey, spokesman for the Massachusetts House Democratic delegation, told the Senate Commerce Committee yesterday he hoped the Army engineers would not repeat their error of 1927, when they reported flood danger remote on several New England streams that have lately been rampant.

Questioned by members of the committee as to what the army engineers now had to report on the Massachusetts flood situation, Mr. Casey said their report had not been completed, but he observed that after the flood of 1927, they made a survey of New England and reported the flood as an unusual occurrence which in their estimation would not happen again in 500 years.

Therefore, he said, they reported that there was no possibility for a long range program of flood control.

"Nine years after this report," he added, "New England was visited by the greatest elemental catastrophe in its history, and the causes were not particularly unusual."

Newspaper Offices Contribute Talent For Theater Revue

Returning to the realm of the footlights, the boys of the newspaper Masonic lodge, Fourth Estate, and the Boston chapter DeMolay will produce their "Salt and Pepper Revue" at the Repertory Theater tomorrow night.

Fourth Estate built a considerable name for itself in former seasons, producing an annual show which was accepted as one of the promising efforts in Boston amateur theatricals.

Now again they have put together a revue featuring the talent to be found among their own members and those of the DeMolay boys.

There will be specialties and chorus singing, as well as dancing and comedy, to keep the ball rolling. The company is made up of the DeMolay boys and the girls in the Order of Rainbow.

Coolidge Auction Plans For May 7 Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 15 —Democracy will prevail at the auction of the Coolidge household furnishings here May 7. George Bean, auctioneer, has announced that admission will be by ticket only and that no reserved seats will be disposed of before the day of the sale. Tickets will be available at the door of the Smiths' School arena, seating 1000 persons and the proceeds from the tickets will be donated to the Hampshire County Red Cross.

City Clocks Are Called Useless Extravagance

CONCORD, N. H., April 15 (AP)—Alderman Edward B. Haskell suggests the maintenance of all city clocks be discontinued.

"Everybody carries a watch these days," he explained, "most people have radios and the rest don't care what time it is. Town clocks are a waste of money."

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Sharp Mower and Regular Use Advised for Beauty of Lawn

Although lawns do not need cultivation, they do require more care than is usually given them. Prof. Arnold M. Davis of Massachusetts State College pointed this out at his lecture on "How to Make and Maintain an Attractive Lawn" yesterday at the college's field station in Waltham. It was the fourth in the Home Gardener's series.

"A good lawn," Professor Davis said, "is without any question most difficult to have and maintain. And while it is sometimes said that all that is necessary is to push a lawn mower around on it; nevertheless, it does require more ability to build a sound lawn relatively free from weeds, which will remain green throughout most of the growing season, than it does to have any other type of garden area. On the other hand there is no type of garden which is more restful, more refreshing, and more useful."

Heavy Soil

In building a lawn, the professor said, the foundation is very important. The foundation—the sub-soil—must be of a material that will hold moisture well to insure growth during the hot summer months. If it is not, it should be corrected by the addition of humus in some form sufficient for good retention. A heavy soil is best because it does hold moisture. Over the foundation there should be six inches of good loam for the grass to grow properly.

"Among lawn experts," Professor Davis said, "the fall is recognized as the best time to seed the lawn. Before seeding, it is well to fortify the loam with an application of plant food. For this, superphosphate is one of the best chemicals we have. This can be applied at the rate of 20 pounds to 1000 square feet of lawn area. Food is by far the most important element.

Seed Thickly

"Of importance, also," he added, "is seed purchased from a reputable dealer. The seed should be applied rather thickly, a basic rule which is worth remembering is 3 pounds of seed to 1000 square feet of lawn area. There are several types of grass which can be used in a lawn mixture, although basically Kentucky Bluegrass is probably the most dependable grass we have and should be in the mixture.

Professor Davis believes that the first mowing of a new lawn should be when the grass is up an inch and a half. He emphasized strongly the value of time and money spent in keeping a mower sharp. A sharp, smooth-running mower will do much toward a satisfactory lawn, he said.

"As for watering the lawn," Professor Davis said, "it should not be necessary to apply water at any season of the year and in many cases is an injurious practice unless very thoroughly done.

Regular Mowing

"Of course," he continued, "lawns are troubled with various weeds and pests. One of these is the mole that burrows under lawn areas and causes unsightly heaps and hummocks in the area. Also, worms and grubs play a prominent part in destroying a lawn. These may be controlled by getting rid of the insect or animal. If it is grubs, spraying is satisfactory; if it is moles, they will probably have to be caught in order to prevent further upheavals.

"Weeds in a lawn," the Professor said, "usually indicate lack of plant food and maintenance, so some attempt should be made to fertilize the lawn area annually with a complete fertilizer and to practice regular mowing. If this is done, little trouble will be experienced in controlling weeds. After all it should be remembered that weeds are green and the aim in a lawn is to have a nice green area."

In conclusion Professor Davis said that lawns depend for success on the care they are given. For that reason, he says, the appearance of a lawn is up to the owner.

PRE-VACATION RATES FOR BUSINESS MEN
SWIMMING
TENNIS SQUASH
YMCA
316 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.

CO-ED WINS MATE BY COOKERY!

Miss Ima Cutey, Canton, Ohio, won the heart of Joe Jones by making Harvard Beets for him. She was no genius as a cook but she used LAND O' LAKES' wonderful new Recipe Book. It contains 159 easy-to-make recipes, is illustrated in color, and all the recipes have been tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute. Using it she turned out a marvelous dish of Harvard Beets. If you would like a copy of this new recipe book, the first complete one on dairy dishes, send your name, address, and 10¢ to cover mailing and handling.
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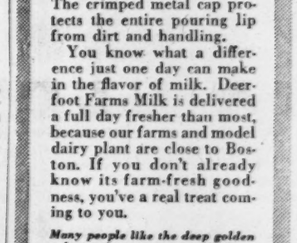
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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Show Good Recovery, Led by Demand for Specialties

Commodity and Money Markets

Numerous Issues Show Good Gains In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The price scales tipped upward in today's stock market.

Gains of 1 to around 4 points were shown by scattered specialties in trading that was relatively light. General advances ranged from fractions to around a point and many issues were virtually unchanged.

Case recorded the widest recovery of the leaders. Westinghouse, du Pont, Columbian Carbon, McKeesport Tin Plate, American Can and Douglas Aircraft were up 2 to 3. Other issues in demand included General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Goodrich, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, American Water Works and North American.

Many Traders Inactive

At Chicago wheat pushed ahead to close 1 to 1¼ cents a bushel higher. Corn firmed ¼ to ⅝. U. S. Government bonds improved.

Many traders were said to have adjourned to neutral territory pending a clarification of the Rhineland and Ethiopian problems. Results of the forthcoming French elections were also being awaited for indications as to whether a sizable slice will be cut out of the French franc.

Federal Liens Strong

Strength in U. S. Government obligations provided the bond market with its sole feature today. The rest of the list was quiet and mixed.

In the U. S. Treasury section demand was pronounced in the 2¾s and the 3¼s of 1944. In the second hour these issues showed gains of 3-32s and 2-32s, respectively. Slight fractions were chipped from the 4¼s and the 3¼s of 1943.

In government bond circles it was said that although Tuesday's improvement had served to bring in some buying today, the majority of dealers were staying out of the market in order to reappraise the outlook for both the French franc and diplomatic tangles abroad. A few banks were prominent among the buyers, it was stated.

In the corporate division there was a fair call for a handful of loans. American Rolling Mill 4½s were hoisted a point following yesterday's break of 4¼.

Medium and low-priced rails were mixed. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and North Western 4¾s were a little higher. New York Central 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s were off slightly.

Action of the foreign group indicated, some said, the market's continued uncertain frame of mind. Small gains and losses were about evenly divided.

Increasingly Adverse Crop News Hoists Wheat Price

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—Increasingly adverse weather reports and crop news dominated the wheat market today, and hoisted prices, particularly as dealings drew to an end.

A revival of cash demand for wheat to be shipped out of Chicago was a further bullish influence. Late reports told of dust storms today both in Kansas and Nebraska.

Wheat closed firm, 1 cent to 1⅛ cents above yesterday's finish. May 97-97¼, July 90⅞-1, corn ⅛-⅞ up, May 69⅞-61, oats ¾-⅞ advanced, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 5 cents.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	38	40	First, N Y	1970	2010
City	34	36	Manhattan	26½	28
Commercial	182	188	Public	42	44
Fifth Av	980	1010	Trade Bank	18	20

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	59½	60½	Fulton	210	220
◇Chase	115	115	Guaranty	290	295
Title Guar	15	15½	Irving	15½	16½
Lawyers	58	62	Kings Co	1590	1740
Manufacturers	112	114½	Manufacturers	49	51
Nassau	56	58	New York	116	119
New York County	48	51	Title Guar	9¼	10¼
Empire	23¼	24¼	Unit States	2035	2085

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	46½	49½	Merchants	405	435
N Shawmut	27¾	29¾	Second Nat	143	149

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	160	165	Harris T & S	355	380
First Nat	293	296	Northern Tr	815	865

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	52	55	Home	37¾	39¾
Am Alliance	25¾	27½	North River	26¼	27¾
Gt American	28¾	30¼	Rspfld Fire	139	142
Hartford ◇	74	77	U S Fire	55¼	57¼

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
May	96⅝	98	96	98	+.01⅛
July	89	90⅝	89	90⅝	+.01⅛
September	87½	88⅞	87½	88⅝	+.01⅜
	Corn				
May	60½	61	60⅝	60⅞	+ ⅛
July	60¼	61	60⅛	60⅞	+ ⅜
September	59¼	60	59⅛	60	+ ⅜
	Oats				
May	27	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
July	27⅛	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
September	28	28	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
	Rye				
May	52¼	53⅛	52½	53⅝	+ .01
July	53	54⅜	53	54⅝	+ .01⅛
September	53¾	54⅞	53¾	54⅞	+ ⅛

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Chg
May	81⅞	80⅝	81⅞	+ ⅝
July	83	81½	83	+ ⅝
October	83⅞	82½	83⅞	+ ⅝

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January			95.50	95.50	
April			95.50	95.50	
June			95.50	95.50	
July			95.50	95.50	
September			95.50	95.50	
December			95.50	95.50	

b—Bid.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
June	11.92	11.92	11.92	11.92	—.03
September	12.40	12.37	12.35	12.35	—.03

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 15	Last Apr. 14
74¾	68	Acme Steel (2½f)	70	70	70	70
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	13¼	12¾	13	12⅞
35¼	25½	Adams2 Millis (1)	26¼	26¼	26¼	25⅞
26	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	26¼	26¼	26¼	25⅞
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	26	25⅞	26	25⅛
21⅛	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
9	7⅞	Affiliated Prod (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
194	168½	Air Reduction (3f)	191	190	191	189¾
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	5½	5	5	5
17⅞	14	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14¼	14	14	14
4⅝	2¾	Allegheny Corp (h)	3¾	3¼	3¼	3⅜
30¾	12⅞	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	24	23¼	23¼	24⅜
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel(1)	33	32⅞	33	32½
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	201	200	200	201
28⅝	23½	Allied Mills(1)	26½	26	26	26¼
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8½	8½	8¼	8½
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	71¾	71¾	71⅝	
50½	35¾	Allis Chalmers	49¾	48	48⅞	48
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	26	25⅜	26	25¾
5⅝	3⅝	Amal Leather	3½	3½	3½	3¾
126½	75	Amerada (2)	108	108½	109	109½
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	51½	50½	51¼	51
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	69¾	69	69	
50¾	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	48½	48⅜	48½	
132½	125½	Am Brake S&F pf(7)	126	126	126	125⅞
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	125¼	121⅝	124½	121⅞
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	165	165	165	164½
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	37½	36	37	36¾
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf	65	54¾	65	65
56⅞	31	Am Chain	56½	55½	56	54
95½	88	Am Chicle (3f)	91	90	91	89½
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	11⅞	10	11⅜	
32⅜	27	Am Com Alcohol	28	27¾	27	27¾
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	23	21	22⅞	20½
3⅜	¾	Am Encaustic T (h)	old	⅞	¾	¾
9¾	7	Am & For Pow		8¾	8½	8¼
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf		38½	36¾	37¾
18½	12¼	Am & For P w ppf		16⅜	16⅛	16½
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)		17⅜	17¼	17⅜
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L		7¼	6¾	7¼
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf (3)		39½	39	39
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)		39⅞	39⅝	39¾
4¾	3	Am Ice		3¾	3¾	3¾
24	17½	Am Ice pf (2)		19	19	19
13⅜	10⅝	Am International		12¾	12½	12⅝
36¼	26½	Am Locomotive		29	28¾	29
29⅜	23½	Am Mach & Fy (.80)		23¾	23⅜	23⅝
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met (.10b)		12¾	12¼	12⅝
35⅛	27⅞	Am Metal		33⅛	33	33
42½	35½	Am News (1.80)		40⅜	40¾	40¾
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt		12½	12	12¼
52⅞	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)		49¼	46⅝	48⅝
60⅜	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)		57½	57⅛	57½
27⅝	20¼	Am Radiator		23½	23⅛	23¾
34	28⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)		79½	79¼	79½
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor (6)		105	105	105
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc		23½	23½	23½
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)		31¾	30½	31¾
71½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)		83	81⅜	83¼
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)		145	145	145
108	104	Am SmeR 6% pf (6)		106*	106½	106½
208	157	Allied Chem (6)		201	200	200
28⅝	23½	Allied Mills(1)		26½	26	26
9¼	6⅝	Allied Stores		8½	8½	8¼
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)		71¾	71⅝	71⅝
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers		49¾	48	48⅞
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)		26	25⅜	26
5⅝	3⅝	Amal Leather		3½	3½	3½
126½	75	Amerada (2)		108	108½	109
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)		51½	50½	51¼
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)		69¾	69	69
50¾	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)		48½	48⅜	48½
132½	125½	Am Brake S&F pf(7)		126	126	126
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)		125¼	121⅝	124½
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)		165	165	165
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry		37½	36	37
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf		65	54¾	65
56⅞	31	Am Chain		56½	55½	56
95½	88	Am Chicle (3f)		91	90	91
13¾	8½	Am Colortype		11⅜	10	11⅜
32⅜	27	Am Com Alcohol		28	27¾	27
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar		23	21	22⅞
3⅜	¾	Am Encaustic T (h)	old	⅞	¾	¾
9¾	7	Am & For Pow		8¾	8½	8¾
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf		38⅛	36¾	37¾
18½	12¼	Am & For P w ppf		16⅜	16⅛	16½
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)		17⅜	17¼	17⅜
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L		7¼	6¾	7¼
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf (3)		39½	39	39
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)		39⅞	39⅝	39¾
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13⅜	10⅝	Am International		12¾	12½	12⅝
36¼	26½	Am Locomotive		29	28¾	29
29⅜	23½	Am Mach & Fy (.80)		23¾	23⅜	23¾
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met (.10b)		12¾	12¼	12⅝
35⅛	27⅞	Am Metal		33⅛	33	33
42½	35½	Am News (1.80)		40⅜	40¾	40¾
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt		12½	12	12¼
52⅞	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)		49¼	46⅝	48⅝
60⅜	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)		57½	57⅛	57½
27⅝	20¼	Am Radiator		23½	23⅛	23¾
34	28⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)		79½	79¼	79½
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor (6)		105	105	105
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc		23½	23½	23½
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)		31¾	30½	31¾
71½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)		83	81⅜	83¼
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)		145	145	145
108	104	Am SmeR 6% pf (6)		106*	106½	106½
208	157	Allied Chem (6)		201	200	200
28⅝	23½	Allied Mills(1)	29	26⅝	26	26¼
9¼	6⅝	Allied Stores		8½	8½	8¼
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)		71¾	71⅝	71⅝
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers		49¾	48	48⅞
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)		26	25⅜	26
5⅝	3⅝	Amal Leather		3½	3½	3½
126½	75	Amerada (2)		108	108½	109
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)		51½	50½	51¼
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)		69¾	69	69
50¾	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)		48½	48⅜	48½
132½	125½	Am Brake S&F pf(7)		126	126	126
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)		125¼	121⅝	124½
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)		165	165	165
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry		37½	36	37
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf		65	54¾	65
56⅞	31	Am Chain		56½	55½	56
95½	88	Am Chicle (3f)		91	90	91
13¾	8½	Am Colortype		11⅜	10	11⅜
32⅜	27	Am Com Alcohol		28	27¾	27
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar		23	21	22⅞
3⅜	¾	Am Encaustic T (h)	old	⅞	¾	¾
9¾	7	Am & For Pow		8¾	8½	8¾
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf		38⅛	36¾	37¾
18½	12¼	Am & For P w ppf		16⅜	16⅛	16½
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)		17⅜	17¼	17⅜
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L		7¼	6¾	7¼
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf (3)		39½	39	39
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)		39⅞	39⅝	39¾
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13⅜	10⅝	Am International		12¾	12½	12⅝
36¼	26½	Am Locomotive		29	28¾	29
29⅜	23½	Am Mach & Fy (.80)		23¾	23⅜	23¾
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met (.10b)		12¾	12¼	12⅝
35⅛	27⅞	Am Metal		33⅛	33	33
42½	35½	Am News (1.80)		40⅜	40¾	40¾
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt		12½	12	12¼
52⅞	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)		49¼	46⅝	48⅝
60⅜	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)		57½	57⅛	57½
27⅝	20¼	Am Radiator		23½	23⅛	23¾
34	28⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)		79½	79¼	79½
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor (6)		105	105	105
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc		23½	23½	23½
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)		31¾	30½	31¾
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108	104	Am SmeR 6% pf (6)		106*	106½	106½
208	157	Allied Chem (6)		201	200	200
28⅝	23½	Allied Mills(1)		26½	26	26

Business and Industry

Bell System Gained 201,000 Telephones in First Quarter

Commerce and Finance

Inflation Threat Is in Unbalanced Budget, Says Wood

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An unbalanced federal budget, unwillingness to levy taxes and to cut expenses to balance the budget are the most immediate causes for the fear of inflation, Orrin G. Wood, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, told investment bankers at the Exchange Club here today. Mr. Wood, who is partner in the firm of Estabrook & Co., Boston, was the principal speaker and guest of honor at the luncheon arranged by the association's New England group. William A. Barron of White, Weld & Co., chairman of the group, presided. Other guests of honor were Albert P Everts of Paine, Webber & Co., a vice-president of the association, and Alden H. Little, executive vice-president of the I. B. A.

Inflation may come either through undue expansion of currency or through undue credit expansion, Mr. Wood said. He dismissed the probability of inflation by currency expansion on the premise that the United States is not a currency-using nation and that the President as well as his advisers have shown a laudable desire to prevent undue expansion of currency.

Road to Inflation

"The credit expansion road has several lanes leading into it," Mr. Wood said. "The first is a demand by industry for credit disproportionate to its increased activity. With the large excess of productive capacity in industry, I do not believe the road to credit inflation will be down this lane.

"A second lane is speculation. That may come in stocks, in commodities or in real estate. As to this lane, I am greatly encouraged, and I think you should be, by the recent action of the Federal Reserve Board in raising the margin requirements for those who wish to borrow to carry stocks. It seems that the Federal Reserve Board does not intend that inflation shall enter by the lane of stock speculation. And I believe it intends to attempt to control inflation coming from any form of speculation.

"The third and last lane leading to the road of inflation is governmental borrowing due to large, unbalanced budgets. If inflation comes, I am certain that it will march down this lane. In fact, I think it is slowly marching down this lane today.

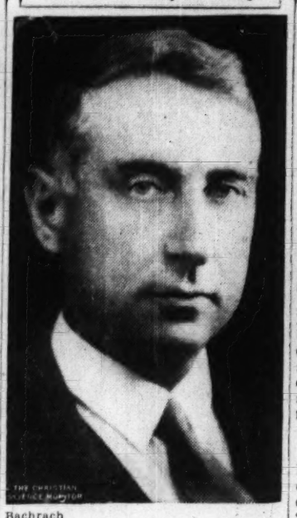
Heavy Deficits

"Four years of heavy deficits have passed, and each year we have hoped for a definite trend toward a balanced budget. Each year we have been disappointed. This coming year, due to a large increase in the ordinary expenses of the government, invalidation of the processing taxes and the bonus, the federal deficit bids fair to be the largest of the depression by very substantial figures."

Urging investment bankers to do their share to educate the public to the necessity of an immediate balancing of the federal budget, Mr. Wood recommended the levying of new taxes to bring it about, contending that some day and in some manner the public must pay for the present extravagance.

"The sooner this is brought home to our citizens," he said, "by the unpleasant road of taxation, the sooner the budget will be balanced, the less will be the bill and the less will be the danger of inflation."

Hits U. S. Spending



Bachrach

Orrin G. Wood
President of Investment Bankers Association

Devaluing Currency No Aid to Foreign Trade, Says Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—United States foreign trade with the Latin-American countries increased materially during 1935, according to Alexander Hamilton Institute.

This country's imports from all of the Latin-American countries were 24.3 per cent larger in 1935 than during 1934. Exports from the United States to Latin America, on the other hand, showed a total increase of only 12 per cent.

The trade between the United States and Latin America clearly disproves the theory that the devaluation of the currency results in an increase in exports and in a decline in imports. The foreign trade of the United States with Latin America as well as with other countries has definitely shown that the movement of international trade under present conditions is primarily determined by business conditions prevailing in the various countries.

The improvement in business conditions in the United States has resulted in an increased demand for various types of raw materials. Similarly the drought during the past year, which materially reduced the output of agricultural commodities, necessitated an increase in imports of these commodities. The trade of Latin America shows the same tendency.

Those countries which have enjoyed increased business activity such as Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Peru, have increased their imports from the United States. On the other hand, countries which have not yet benefited materially from an improvement in business conditions such as Costa Rica, Honduras and Venezuela, have actually imported less from the United States during 1935 than during 1934.

Service Says Time To Buy Equipment

Industrial firms would find it profitable to invest in labor-saving machinery now, says the United Business Service of Boston.

Capital expenditures for equipment are justified, says the report, on the following grounds:

1. Depreciation and Obsolescence. Existing facilities have been subject to wear and tear during the depression years when there was little replacement. During this period, important improvements were made in machinery efficiency.

2. The Attitude of Labor. Union leaders continue to seek higher wages for workers, whereas lower operating costs are essential for industry in order to meet competition.

3. Low Money Rates. Ample funds are available with which to buy labor-saving equipment at low interest costs.

4. Social Security Act. This further raises the cost of employing workers, because the taxes under the act are figured from pay-roll levels.

The United Service concludes that with the cost of labor high and that of capital low, the use of more machinery is expedient. This will lower production costs and thereby benefit consumers by bringing about reduced prices for goods. It will also help labor by opening up new avenues of employment.

Future of Power Industry Bright, Declares Poor's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—From the standpoint of demand for its product, few industries face so bright a future as the electric power and light industry, according to a new study of electric power and gas utility companies just published in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

The basis for this statement, says Poor's, rests solidly on the new uses being developed for electric power, on its wide application in industry, and on the increased effectiveness of lower rates now being generally adopted to promote the use of electricity.

Able to Reduce Costs

"Two years ago, utility leaders looked upon the pressure for reduced rates as a menace to the industry's security," the survey states. "Many of them have now accepted and are using the lower rates as the principal instrument of expansion in gross business. Although the major rate adjustments were completed in 1935, their stimulating effect is just beginning to carry through to net.

"Not until the first half of 1935 was the downward trend in utility net earnings decisively reversed. During the closing months of 1935 an increasing portion of the gross revenues was carried over to net. In fact, certain systems, Pacific Gas & Electric and Utilities Power & Light for example, were able to show greater dollar gains in net income than in gross as against the corresponding months of 1934.

"Taxes and depreciation have increased sharply and will continue to do so, but more efficient utility company management has checked the advance in total costs. As a result, during recent months net earnings have resumed a strong upswing which promises to extend further in 1936, although at a less rapid pace.

"Last year's new-deal legislation was extremely disturbing to the industry, particularly in respect to its aims in bringing about the dissolution of most holding companies and subjecting all utility enterprises to cast-iron federal regulation.

Federal Competition

"Although a great many utility companies secured injunctions to stall enforcement of the new laws, pending determination of their constitutionality, numerous legal uncertainties have arisen. This has created the most important unfavorable factor in the industry's outlook. While hopes are rising that at least a part of the feared Utility Act will be declared unconstitutional, no one can make dogmatic predictions.

"Meanwhile, encouraged by its partial victory in the first major TVA test case, the Government has sped up its program of federal power projects. Of great magnitude are a number of the hydro developments now under construction, or soon to be started. In fact, by next July, several large projects will begin operating in direct competition with private companies. The legality of these particular projects is being contested in the courts. Although decisions to date are not conclusive, the indications are that the Government's position will be upheld, where the primary purpose is not to produce power.

"Of course, distributing facilities for this Government power must be found. Where managements of private companies are unwilling to sell their properties, construction for distribution must be carried out by local governments, usually through the grant of federal funds. These grants are also being questioned in the courts. It is a reasonable expectation that the courts will not permit such plans to be carried to the point of causing total loss of private property."

Power Production 12.1 P. C. Above 1935

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Edison Electric Institute reports electric power output for the week ended April 11 at 1,933,610,000 kilowatt hours, representing a more than seasonal gain of .9 of 1 per cent over the production of the preceding week. The increase over the 1935 corresponding week was 12.1 per cent in contrast with a 12.7 gain for the week ended April 4 over the like period of 1935.

Increased production was reported for all of the major geographic areas. The percentage gains over last year weeks: New England 11.2, middle Atlantic 9.8, central industrial 13.2, west central 8.1, southern states 12.7, Rocky Mountain 18.2, Pacific coast 12.2.

Government Important Factor In Possible Real Estate Boom

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—At least three important bills dealing with real estate are pending or have been passed in the current session of Congress, and the rapid revival of building operations in the United States in recent months is spurring the efforts of various groups to obtain a strategic position in the financing of the possibly impending real estate boom.

Return of the residential construction industry toward normalcy is indicated in a number of ways. Dun & Bradstreet report that first quarter building permits this year were the largest in five years. The total of $185,000,000 was an 86 per cent increase over the first quarter of 1935. The building permit totals for the first quarter of the last nine years are reported by the credit agency as follows:

	First Quarter
1936	$184,637,909
1935	99,526,487
1934	65,657,024
1933	52,705,189
1932	120,965,349
1931	334,067,678
1930	380,009,730
1929	815,392,127
1928	853,699,129
1927	837,196,698

ThTe upturn in building activity in the last year is shown by the following table prepared by Dun & Bradstreet of monthly totals of building permit values in the last three years.

Building Permit Values (Monthly)
(215 Cities)

	1936	1935	1934
Jan.	$54,957,903	$26,826,268	$20,825,055
Feb.	51,559,661	27,636,367	19,326,964
March	78,120,344	45,063,852	25,505,005
April		51,717,570	29,280,666
May		49,327,248	43,825,268
June		52,672,794	28,621,565
July		54,191,787	33,899,650
Aug.		55,536,546	34,452,738
Sept.		47,479,944	26,567,925
Oct.		66,965,705	37,501,122
Nov.		56,276,588	27,459,066
Dec.		62,992,039	21,125,723
Total		$596,868,708	$348,390,747

In addition, foreclosures are declining. The Federal Home Loan Bank board reports that total real estate foreclosures for 1935 were by a small margin the lowest in four years. Total foreclosures in 890 communities, including farm and commercial real estate as well as urban homes, were as follows:

1935	183,182
1934	185,352
1933	201,303
1932	201,149
1926	61,485

The three major pieces of real estate legislation before the present session of Congress are the amendment to the National Housing Act extending modernization loans to April 1, 1937; the Wagner-Ellenbogen low-cost housing bill, and the Fletcher bill to set up a federal mortgage discount bank.

So rapidly has the real estate situation changed in the last four years that a brief review is necessary in order to explain the significance of these bills.

300 P. C. Jump in Mortgages

Outstanding urban home mortgages shortly after the war totaled only about $7,000,000,000 when the building boom of the nineteen-twenties started. By 1929 this total had expanded to around $21,000,000,000, or more than the total of outstanding straight commercial loans.

Mortgage bonds began to sour before the stock market crash in 1929. The building and loan societies began to get in difficulties in 1932 and were propped up in that year by the creation of the Federal Home Loan Bank system of mortgage discount banks. The guaranteed mortgage business crashed in 1933 and, in New York State at least, is still in the process of liquidation. Frozen real estate loans in commercial banks precipated the moratorium of early 1933. By June, 1933, home foreclosures were running 1000 a day. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation was created as a huge salvage operation. It has now taken over about 1,000,000 shaky mortgages from creditors, paying with its own bonds, and is trying to wind up.

Residential Building Lags

In contrast with English experience, residential construction here lagged behind general recovery. The shock had been too great. Mortgage money went into hiding. So in order to stimulate recovery, to encourage renovation, and to provide employment, the National Housing Act was passed a year after the Home Owners' Loan Act, in May, 1934. Unlike the latter it was only partly emergency, partly permanent legislation. Title I permitted the Federal Housing Administration to insure, up to 20 per cent, approved "modernization loans" for much-needed house repairs up to $2000. This was amended a year later, in May, 1935, to permit the insurance of loans for the purchase of electric refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, etc. Title II permitted FHA to insure approved mortgages as high as $16,000 or 80 per cent of the appraised value of new homes with an amortization feature. Title III authorized federal charters for "mutual mortgage associations" to be formed by private entrepreneurs putting up not less than $5,000,000, to buy up to ten times the amount of the capital, in insured Title II mortgages, issuing debentures against them. The RFC Act was amended to form a subsidy RFC Mortgage Corporation to bail out apartments and hotels in large cities not previously eligible for RFC or HOLC loans.

In addition the Federal Reserve Act was amended to permit commercial banks to rediscount real estate mortgages with the Reserve banks, and to buy mortgages up to 60 per cent of appraised value and 100 per cent of the bank's capital and surplus, and to deal in FHA-insured mortgages. Also a Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, similar to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for commercial banks, was set up for the building and loan societies that would incorporate federally and join the Federal Home Loan System.

Lastly a Housing Division was set up in the Public Works Administration under the National Recovery Act, and authorized to clear slums and put up low-cost-housing projects, and Dr. Tugwell was given $300,000,000 of relief money for "rural resettlement."

To Be Concluded

Fifteen Preferred Stocks of California Concerns Show Average Yield of 5.5 P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Fifteen preferred stocks of California companies listed on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange show an average yield of 5.5 per cent, with per share earnings for last year ranging from 1.5 to 48 times dividend requirements, it is shown by a compilation of Crowell, Weedon & Co., members of the local exchange.

"In view of the prevailing low interest rates on money with the resultant widespread corporate refinancing programs now being effected on a radically lower coupon-rate basis, preferred stocks of companies reporting satisfactory current financial conditions take on added significance as investment media," the compilation report read.

In all instances, 1935 earnings on the 15 preferred stocks exceeded 1934 results.

Preferred Stocks of California Companies Listed on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange

Names	Approx. Cur. Pr	Ann Div. Rate	% Yield	Call Price	1935 Earn. per shr	1934 Earn. per shr	Times Earned (1935)
Broadway Dept. Store 7% pf	102	$7.00	6.9⅝	105	$10.45	*$1.08	1.5
Los Angeles Gas&El. 6% pf	111¼	6.00	5.4		20.79	17.52	3.5
L. Magnin & Co 6% pf conv.	107	6.00	5.6	105	31.98	21.50	5.4
Pacific Finance pf "A"	14½	.80	5.5		4.05	2.13	5.1
Pacific Finance pf "C"	11¾	.65	5.5		4.05	2.13	6.2
Pacific Finance pf "D"	10½	.70	6.7	10½	4.05	2.13	5.8
Pacific Gas&El. 1st pf 6%	31	1.50	4.9		4.41	3.67	2.9
Pacific Gas&El. 1st pf 5½%	27½	1.37½	5.0		4.41	3.67	3.2
Pacific Lighting $6 pf	106	6.00	5.7	105	41.62	28.28	6.9
So. Calif. Ed orig. part pf.	30	1.50	4.2		73.30	66.82	48.9
So. Calif. Ed 6% pf	27¼	1.50	5.5	28¾	3.45	2.42	2.3
So. Calif. Ed. 5½% pf	24¼	1.37½	5.2	28¾			2.5
So. Calif. Gas 6% pf.	30	1.50	5.0		16.86	9.39	11.2
So Calif.Gas 6% pf "A"	30	1.50	5.0		16.86	9.39	11.2
So. Counties Gas 6% pf.	108½	6.00	5.7	105	49.78	29.16	8.3

*Deficit

Telephone's Net Earnings in Year Equal $6.97 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1936, a net income of $130,157,095 compared with $118,916,232 in the previous year, a gain of $11,240,863. This is equal to $6.97 a share while the earnings last year were equal to $6.37 a share.

Operating revenues for the year ended March, 1936, equaled $97,725,731 compared with $88,995,866 for the previous year, a gain of $8,729,865. Operating expenses including taxes totaled $79,992,584 against $75,168,592.

The average number of shares of capital stock outstanding was 18,663,188 compared with 18,662,275.

In the first quarter of this year there was a net gain of 201,000 telephones compared with 113,000 in the corresponding period of 1935. The average number of telephones in service during the first quarter was 3.8 per cent greater than during the first quarter of last year.

The total number of toll and long distance calls in the first quarter of this year was about 13 per cent greater than in the like period of last year.

Bell System reports a net income of $153,548,506 for the 12 months ended Feb. 29, 1936 compared with $125,342,560 for the like period of last year, a gain of $28,205,946.

Net income applicable to American Telephone stock for the year ended February 1936 is equal to $138,645,729 equal to $7.43 a share against $111,231,372 or $5.96 a share in the previous year.

The World's Business

Brain Trusts—Republicans Form One of Their Own—Their Function in Public Life

By H. B. E.

AS HE sits by his window overlooking Lake Mendota, in Wisconsin, the 74-year-old John R. Commons, professor emeritus of economics at the University, can think of himself as the dean of brain trusters. In his long life he has been an adviser or research worker to more than one candidate for public office, from William Jennings Bryan to Robert M. La Follette. To him, therefore, one might go for the last word on brain trusters. He has supplied it in his autobiography, "Myself." "I learned," he says, "that the place of an economist was that of adviser to the leaders, if they wanted him, and not that of propagandist to the masses."

This, I hope, is the function of the new seven-man "brain trust" which the Republican National Committee has just set up. If it is, the appointments would not be news but for the phrase "brain trust" and its connotations. For every party in search of election has had such a group of experts arming it with data. It is reputed, indeed, that many senators, particularly the chairmen of committees, have economists on a retainer basis. Such assistants find facts, sift arguments, and show what is feasible and what isn't. They may go to the extent of recommending policy on the basis of their own facts. It was left to a phrase to give these research workers a cachet; or rather, a phrase-maker, the Albany correspondent of the New York Times. But for the phrase there would have been no significance attaching to Candidate Roosevelt's own organization. Some of his Columbia University helpers, as I recall, had colleagues who were doing precisely the same service for Candidate Al Smith.

But the experts in Mr. Roosevelt's service in due course went out of their particular field. They invaded, by invitation, the domain of administration. When Mr. Roosevelt became President, they were dispersed *into jobs where they could carry out their own ideas*. This is what entitles them to notice. Rexford G. Tugwell, for instance, was appointed to work out his proposals for subsistence communities. Here, I think, lay the mistake. An idea that looks well on paper may not necessarily be practicable, as, for instance, many projects for work relief. Nor are theoreticians necessarily the ideal persons to carry out their own political ideas, even if these are sound and feasible. Planning and administration are entirely different functions.

President Roosevelt seems to be far more at home among the theoreticians than among the administrators. His speech on Monday shows this:

> I say to you "Do something"; and when you have done that something, if it works, do it some more; and if it does not work, do something else.

Here the President reveals again his characteristic avidity for ideas. But he combines with that avidity an inability to choose between them. Thus much of the New Deal has been mutually inconsistent—like the knight who jumped on his horse and galloped furiously in all directions. It is as if the President had said to his idea manufacturers: "Now you may all go to it, and see which turns out the best," a practice which may well result in wasted funds, lost motion, administrative chaos and a dazed electorate.

One may be sure that the Republican brain trusters will not be given any such role if the Republicans come to office this election. In all probability they will be disbanded. That would be a pity; for no administration, in these times of complexity and perplexity, can dispense with brains. One would like to see a permanent brain trust set up as an advisory council to the White House. In England there is one called the Economic Advisory Board; in Australia, too, the Premiers' Committee is, or was, a board of economists. But it ought to remain advisory, as was the case in Wisconsin, where the elder La Follette knew better than to think of an adviser as anything else.

It was often said in La Follette's day that "a university governs a state." The catch phrase was completely untrue. In "Myself," Prof. John R. Commons explains:

> I never instituted anything. I came only on request of legislators, of executives, or committees of the Legislature. The same was true of many other members of the faculty. A university is not a government. it is a collection of individuals. It has as many differences of opinion as do the people at large. Each professor is independent of all the others. He can furnish only technical details and then only when he is wanted by politicians who really govern the state.

It was a testimony to the wisdom of the elder La Follette that he laid the university under such tribute.

It is risky, of course, for politicians to put their trust in experts who are really scientific. Scientific data have a habit of upsetting party rhetoric! Commons's experience is again in point. The old professor was one of William Jennings Bryan's researchers in the 1900 campaign. His specialty was index numbers of commodity prices. Bryan, arguing against the gold standard hoped to use the data that Commons collected to show statistically what the prevailing drop in commodity prices meant in terms of human suffering. Commons kept himself in the hands of his statistics:

> Strangely, beginning about the middle of August, the index number stopped falling. It was exactly the same as it had been the previous week. George [the chief brain truster] wired me that something was wrong and asked me to go over the figures again and verify them. This Stone and I did. The figures were correct. The index number was the same as the preceding week. Stone and I issued it with anxiety. George wired again. Then, the first week of September, 1900, that blamed index number, to our consternation, began to rise. We needed to wait for the lightning only 24 hours. George wired, canceling my contract. . . . So I know exactly the week when the McKinley prosperity began, after its slump in the early part of 1900. It was the first week of September, 1900, when I joined the unemployed.

This is not likely to happen to the Republican brain trusters. Commons' particular usefulness to Bryan had vanished when that index number started to go up. Being published, it was correcting the Bryan argument, not supporting it. We shall not know the opinions of the Republican Brain Trust except in so far as they buttress Republican arguments. What is not palatable will simply be suppressed. So I will let my readers in on something about them—at least three of the seven signed the economists' manifesto in 1930 calling upon Mr. Hoover to veto the Hawley-Smoot tariff!

What is somewhat disturbing about the news of the Republican brain trusters is that the label "Republican" should be attached to them. They seem to have stepped out in the limelight a little too far to warrant my complete faith in them as brain trusters of the old school. It looks as if they will be counted upon for paid-for arguments instead of paid-for facts. This will not be of much help to academic economics. We know that it is an inexact science, but it would be a pity if its teachers became too partisan. There is bound to be some complaint from the public about the growing practice of universities in releasing professors from their duties for the specific purpose of buttressing a party case. It is different when the party has become a government.

Big General Motors Foreign Sales Gain

New York, April 15

GENERAL MOTORS sales of cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets during March totaled 32,798 units, and represented the highest sales volume of any month since May, 1929. This volume was 22.9 per cent over the volume in the corresponding month of last year, and 17.5 per cent over the volume in February of this year.

In the first quarter of 1936, sales totaled 86,291 units, representing an increase of 24.5 per cent over sales of 69,309 reported for the first quarter of 1935.

Steel Rate Higher; No Indication Yet Of Any Recession

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—An increase in the rate of operations of the steel industry this week with slight indication of a recession within a month was reported today by Iron Age.

"Expanding demand for finished steel products is noticeable this week from practically all consuming outlets," it was stated.

"The automobile industry is pushing for deliveries on May schedules. Railroad buying has been accelerated. Shipments to farm implement makers are well sustained and general agricultural demand is stronger.

"Heavy construction activity is dragging, but the building industry is taking large tonnages of steel on old contracts. Tin plate buying is at an improved rate and sheet and strip steel is moving to miscellaneous manufacturers in larger volume.

"In fact, the current picture offers little indication of a reaction in the rate of steel production for at least another month. Ingot output this week is at 68 per cent of capacity, a rise of 2 points.

"While a leveling-off around the 70 per cent level would not be surprising, the strong and diversified character of current demand would seem to preclude any tendency to decline."

The Iron Age composite price for No. 1 heavy melting scrap has increased 5 cents a ton to $14.63, but the composite for finished steel is unchanged at 2.097 cents a pound and the pig iron index held at $18.84 a gross ton.

Auto Makers Group Sees More Benefits By Joining N. A. of M.

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Withdrawal of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association from membership in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was merely a matter of obtaining greater benefit from another group, Alfred G. Reeves, vice-president and general manager of the A. M. A., said.

"We have been a member of the C...mber," he commented, "since its organization, I believe. The directors of A. M. A. merely thought that the National Association of Manufacturers was more truly representative of the automobile industry, and decided to cast our lot with that group.

"The United States Chamber of Commerce has six divisions, only one of which is devoted to manufacturing. The entire membership of the National Association of Manufacturers is composed of manufacturers. It was the feeling of the directors that our interests lay in that direction."

Work Gains Seen Adding Little To Relief Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Recently President Roosevelt declared that more than 5,000,000 more people were at work in December, 1935, than in March, 1933, and this statement is confirmed by the current estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board, which show an increase of 5,413,000 in the number at work.

The board points out, however, in a study just issued, that this increase in employment has not as yet contributed materially to the solution of the relief problem.

The President's estimate of 5,300,000 relief cases would indicate that approximately 18,890,000 persons, or 14.8 per cent of the total population, are receiving relief in some form. To what extent relief requirements are decreasing cannot be accurately determined from the published data of the various governmental agencies, because those data are not on a uniform basis and cannot be compared with earlier figures. In addition, there are no published figures showing the situation with respect to unemployables who have been dropped from federal relief.

The solution of the unemployment problem, according to the Conference Board, must be sought, not in increased output and employment in manufacturing alone, but chiefly by an increase in activity in other fields. Manufacturing industry in January, 1936, was giving employment to approximately 8,892,000 persons, or 400,000 more than in January, 1935, and 937,000 more than in January, 1934. It has been able to do this because of an increase in the demand for manufactured products, particularly those of the durable goods industries. A further increase in output would undoubtedly provide employment for additional workers, except in those fields where operation is still on a part-time basis. The attainment of that objective, however, is not wholly within the power of industry.

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Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

For a United, Generous Understanding Among Women

Fashions—Foods — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Miss Ingibjörg Olafsson of Iceland

Honored by King of Denmark for Her Steadfast Help to Women

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

MODESTY can, at times, be troublesome. There ought to be some sort of regulation about it, something which would make it not merely excusable but positively virtuous to brag at times about one's own accomplishments; to state, with noisy honesty, exactly what one thinks of oneself—however good. The existence of the journalist would be so much simpler.

I confess I was tempted to envision something of the ease there might be in interviewing a really blatant boaster when I visited Miss Ingibjörg Olafsson—because Miss Olafsson would not boast. She would not even answer questions. She said that, in regard to herself, there was nothing to say and that it was foolish to expatiate upon nothing.

Nevertheless, Miss Olafsson had been in the public eye. I knew that. The King of Denmark and Iceland had conferred upon her the Knight Cross of the Order of the Icelandic Falcon, and I wanted to hear about it. I said so.

She reached across for a book and, opening it upon her knees, showed me pictures of a decorated cross with broad ribbons. "But I suppose," she said, regarding it, "that any one who serves their country abroad is liable to be recognized. I look on it in that way, anyhow. I am proud of the honor, but I feel my deserts were small. It has been easy to serve Iceland because the way has been mapped out for me—I have never sought it. It has just come."

Miss Olafsson is a real woman of Iceland. Tall, fair, quiet, well read, with a sense of humor which bubbles up unexpectedly, and a great capacity for "doing things." She was brought up on the northern coast of her northern island, inheriting the strength of character

Miss Ingibjörg Olafsson

which comes of a childhood spent among rugged mountains and deep lakes which are covered for the greater part of the year in the cold mysterious twilight of the North. She intended to be a writer. As a little girl, this was her great ambition; but events did not turn that way—or not entirely. At 16, she was sent to Denmark to finish her schooling and it was there, in Copenhagen, that her future achievements found their beginning.

The matter came about through a professor with whom she studied history. The professor was brought up against a problem which he could not solve. It was a problem concerned with a young woman who, despite her family, had taken herself to the streets of the city. Nobody in the circumstances knew exactly what ought to be done—least of all the professor. So in his extremity, he turned to Miss Olafsson. She was young, sensible, and enthusiastic, and abundantly understanding. Moreover, she was entirely ready to help.

"Things do happen that way sometimes," she said, looking down at the book with the picture of the Knight Cross of the Order of the Icelandic Falcon. "I suppose the job was intended for me. Anyway, I went in and did it. Not just with that one particular girl, but with other girls, too—and there were many of them in difficulty in Copenhagen in those days. I got to know them well, walking the streets with them night after night."

Life resolved itself into a gallant struggle to hold before the young women of her nocturnal acquaintance the rightness of right doing. She put herself in touch with the Young Women's Christian Association of the city and, acting thereafter in the knowledge that the strength of a strong organization lay behind her, found her work of an absorbing interest.

General Secretary of Y. W. C. A.

Presently she was asked to take over the secretaryship of the association back in Reykjavik, the capital of her own country of Iceland. Then, having served there for two years, she was recalled to Denmark in the capacity of general secretary. And then, when the associations of Scandinavia federated in order to bring the work of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland into one united body, she took over the traveling secretaryship for all five countries and, until 1930, spent her time moving from place to place, a missionary in a cause which had, by this time, become part of her own existence.

"Tell me something about the women of the North," I said. "What do they do?"

"Do?" Miss Olafsson repeated my question. Then she smiled and gave a very slight shrug of her shoulders. "They do much the same as most other women. Those who live on the farms work hard, those who live in the towns work less hard. I suppose—" she paused. "But then, I am not satisfied with the doings of women—in Iceland or anywhere else. They could do so much more if they were awake. I believe that if women trusted themselves and each other more they could accomplish great things.

"In Iceland, the women are political thinkers. They were given the vote in 1915—earlier than most other European women—and before that, they had gained experience in public work through their interest in the temperance movement. The platforms of the Good Templars—perhaps you remember—had offered them practice.

Politically Intense

"But, with the granting of the vote, they stumbled, and they fell into the Icelandic habit of attaching themselves to party interests. It was a pity. Certainly they got a woman into the Althing—that is the Parliament. Miss Ingibjörg Bjarnason was returned on a nonparty woman's list in 1922 and she held her seat for eight years, after which Mrs. Gudrun Larusdottir was elected by the Conservative Party. But there has been no real co-ordination among the women and so intense are their political feelings that it seems impossible to persuade them to work together, even for a cause which lies outside their own country. They cannot bring themselves to be international through a national approach."

"And they lose by that?" I asked.

Miss Olafsson looked at me sharply and then smiled. "You know the answer to that question. Of course, they lose. In Iceland, women are entering the business and professional world just as they are in other countries. There are women doctors and women teachers, there is one woman judge. The State Treasurer is a woman. No law debars women from the fullest share in public life. Even ordination to the ministry of the church is open to them. But, there is the pity of it. No woman, as yet, has studied theology. If one did, and if she desired ordination, I do not believe that the men would stand in her way. But I doubt the women."

Lessons to Learn

Miss Olafsson turned the pages of her book idly. "I can't help thinking," she said, "that women everywhere have tremendous lessons to learn, even though they seem to have moved so far in the last generation or two. Perhaps I have been influenced by their attitude in regard to the church, since I have watched that closely. But this attitude is indicative of much. In regard to the church, women still declare that they do not feel the same security when a woman officiates as when a man officiates. And the tragedy of it is that they base their opinions upon the Bible. St. Paul—" she looked at me with a smile—"St. Paul was undoubtedly right when he forbade women to speak in Corinth. At the moment, he could not have done anything else. But to regard his Corinthian law as binding on women the world over and through all time is absurd—or so it seems to me.

"No; women have got to be wiser. When they see more clearly, when they have learned to be less suspicious of each other, their united, generous, understanding influence will be without bounds. And," she added after a moment, "their power too."

She closed her book and folded her hands upon its cover. I concluded that the talk was at an end, and really she had told me so little about herself. I stood up rather reluctantly.

"You know," I began—but it is of little avail to argue with a woman of the North. . . .

Drawn by Mulready, London

Two English Blouses

At left is a dressy afternoon blouse in soft satin, with a hint of Chinese influence in the embroidered shoulderpiece and waistband. At right is a blouse with a waistcoat effect which looks extremely well with a tailored suit.

How Our Letters Express Us

Stationery, Margins, Other Details Do Their Part

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

II

PART ONE, which ran last Wednesday, brought out that the letters we write express us. The paper we use, the general set-up of our letter, the ideas we express and the way we word these ideas—all contribute to the general impression that our letters convey. Today we go on with our examples.

Cornelia Carleton writes from a near-by town to her friend, Kathleen Leonard, who is one of the crowd. Cornelia chooses a gray paper which folds at the top instead of at the side. The lines are red and white and the monogram is red. Wouldn't you know that Cornelia would go in for hobbies—though you might not have known it was bees if she hadn't said so.

Kathleen, dear:

Believe it or not, I have a brand new hobby! This is due to Eva Layman, from your town, who talked to our club the other day. She said everyone should have a hobby, so I've decided on bees.

Can't you come down for the week end and give me some advice? We'll drive out to a bee farm near here and . . .

Kathleen, another young business woman, chooses paper that is the last word in what's what. It is very thin with a crackling bond finish, and a smart top border—two tones of blue—with the hand lettered name in blue. Does Kathleen know her letter paper?

Dear Cornelia:

I'd like nothing better than to help you launch the bee project—but this week end is full to the brim.

If it would suit you I think I could make it next week end by breaking a golf date with Arthur Wiggins. You know Mary June Krebs, don't you? Well, Arthur is her brother and is he a crack player! However, bees, of course, are more important. . . .

Molly gives us another example of hand lettering, her address running across the entire top, which with the heavy line makes an effective decoration. The paper is buff and the decoration is red. This is an example of "house letter paper." Molly prefers it to monogrammed paper as there are several members of her family, all of whom can use this.

Dearest Grandmother:

We miss you so much since you left and are already beginning to look forward to your next visit which we all hope will be soon.

Do you remember Eva Layman? She was here for dinner one night with the Krebs and Arthur Wiggins—remember? She is a writer, you know, and her book about old quilts is just out. I'll send you a copy as soon as I can have it autographed for you. Queer, isn't it, that Eva is such a feminine. . . .

Grandmother lives in New York and has only her street number (no city) on her "house letter paper." Fine for Grandmother, but wouldn't do for most of us—see how individual paper can be? These two letters show a combination of special message plus intimate, newsy letter, and the oportunity that writing an intimate, newsy letter gives for expressing one's thoughts and observations on life.

March 18, 1936

My Dear Molly:

Thank you, my dear, very much for the book on quilts by your friend Miss Layman. It is delightfully written and we are all enjoying it so much. I hope you will find the opportunity to pass this on to the author.

As you say, Miss Layman is such a feminine little person that the subject of quilts would suit her, we would think, much better than the . . .

At a recent club program Mrs. Plum (a newcomer in the group) asked Jenefer Moore for a recipe. At the moment Jenefer couldn't think just what Mrs. Plum referred to. Later she remembers and sends the recipe. She uses a green mottled paper with a two-tone green border and her monogram in green in the upper righthand corner.

Dear Mrs. Plum:

It was certainly stupid of me not to remember the recipe you asked for the other night. Later it came to me that you referred to the cheese tid-bits that Fran served at tea the other day. I gave her the recipe some time ago.

The "bits" are delicious with salads, for afternoon tea or for Sunday suppers. . . .

Mrs. Plum hastens to acknowledge the receipt of the recipe with a thank-you note on a small-sized gray paper edged with gray with a fine inner line of red. Her initials are red. This size paper is called "hasty notes." It's smart and new and is large enough for a tiny message.

Dear Mrs. Moore:

Thank you much for the recipe for cheese tid-bits. We tried it at once and the whole family are agreed that . . .

Mura Edna Denton (Mrs. Archibald Justrite Denton) writes an informal invitation to Francine Friskigirl. She uses the seminote size paper in white with a sharp blue border. Her full name is engraved in blue down the side. Mrs. Archibald Justrite, of course, would use only the proper paper, one may be sure.

My dear Francine:

Of course, you will bring your Aunt Matilda to luncheon next Thursday, will you not? We shall all be so glad to meet her.

I didn't know that she was with you, or I certainly would have . . .

Our next is on one of the new "hasty notes." It is a gray mottled paper with wide white and narrow gray border. The monogram is silver on a blue field. It is from Helen Doright, who has recently been married and has moved away. She writes to Florry Stillman a bit of a message to take the place of a longer letter which she will write later. The paper is in perfect taste.

Florry—dear—

Thanks for your sweet letter. I will answer it at length soon. This is just a note to let you know I'm thinking about you all in my new home—and am I busy! . . .

And our last is on a "reminder" card. These can be purchased already engraved. Jenefer Moore sends one to Fran Friskigirl to remind her they are having lunch together, as forgetful Fran doesn't always show up when she is expected. These "reminders" are very useful little gadgets for Fran's friends. Mrs. Stanley Krebs also sends these reminders to guests whom she has invited to dinner over the telephone.

Just to remind you that
you are expected
on Tuesday, October 15th
for luncheon
at the Paul Revere Tearoom
CARILYN STEVENS

For the Men of the Family

By A. S. Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

I CALLED on a high-class tailor in Jermyn Street recently, and asked if he had anything fresh to report in style or fashion. "At long last," he replied, "we hope to make a decided advance in color for men's clothes." He proceeded to explain that some of the exclusive West End houses are selling colored double-breasted dinner jacket suits to dressy clients. At present the venture does not go beyond bottle-green, claret, mid- and dark-blue. Revers are of cloth with no silk facings, pockets piped without flaps. Two buttons ornament each front but only the lower one fastens.

I was given to understand that the new mode is unlikely to become popular this year. In 1937, however, London tailors will show it at the Paris exhibition; and it is thought that the Coronation will help in any such crusade for color. My informant also showed a bunch of rich velvets in vivid hues, from which single-breasted lounging jackets are being made for the well-to-do. These have roll collars faced with barathea silk, lined with plain silk or satin.

Another visit was made to an enterprising woolen merchant in the West End—a man of outstanding personality, never so happy as when off the beaten track. A shrewd business man, he stocks conventional designs and colors but, when occasion offers, launches fabrics which are daring and original. With a loving gesture he brought forward for inspection some startling materials. These included gold and silver suitings in bold herringbone pattern, dazzling green cloths with crimson stripes, rose-red worsteds with large checks. I venture to hint that he was rather optimistic; but he brushed the suggestion aside. "Actually they are futurist fabrics," he chuckled, "and will unquestionably make a hit during Coronation year." He holds a firm belief that cloth requires a period in the warehouse before being sold.

Single-breasted jackets are made with two or three buttons on front, with either notched or pointed revers. Now and then a one-button style may be seen in Mayfair; while some of the old school remain faithful to four buttons. For town wear the leading houses have decided to sponsor the two-button mode, carrying pointed lapels. The longer opening at breast is reasonable for summer wear. Side vents are gaining favor in tweeds and other less formal jackets. This fashion started among riding men, spread to golfers, and is now adopted for everyday purposes. In passing it may be pointed out that jodhpurs have become the rage among riding folk—men, women and children. This Indian garment does away with the necessity for leggings or riding boots.

The most fashionable suits include black with white stripes and blue-grays. The latter sometimes contain contrasting narrow stripes, bird's-eye or pinhead designs. Yet a confident forecast suggests that browns with white stripes set wide apart will be taken up by well-dressed men. It is significant that manufacturers are working with that end in view. The trouble is that brown, unlike blue, does not suit everyone; and is an unkind color to those whose hair or complexion is not in harmony.

A last look round: Cuff links and studs to match black honeycomb pattern of bow tie for dinner jacket. Suspenders of moiré in rich blue, wine and green with garters to match. Pastel shades for sports suits.

This feature, Fashions for Men, is brought you from London the third Wednesday of each month.

Lounge in Luxury ... Sleep in Comfort

PAJAMAS and night gowns by Munsingwear are smartly designed, exquisitely made. See the dainty new sleeping-and-lounging garments, the briefs, panties, bandeaux, chemises and other smart Under-things made by Munsingwear of finest specially processed Rayon. Also the new "Foundette"—girdles and full-length foundations—with the new extra strength of stretch feature that insures figure control. Also the new Smart-Side-Out hosiery. All so inexpensive. There is a good store near you that sells Munsingwear.

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MUNSING Wear

'Oursels as Ithers See Us'

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHENEVER I get an epistle addressed to the Editor of the Women's Page that begins "Being a mere man," I sweep out of the way all—well, important matters, and sit back to enjoy the fireworks. And in all fairness I must own that our Gentlemen Critics usually manage to stage a worth-while performance. For one thing, the audience is already won. The very fact that they object to something shows that they have read at least one Women's Page—and you will agree that this is pleasant. Furthermore they were moved to write about it—and this is scarcely a sign of indifference. Lastly, they acknowledge that they have read it,—and this, we count, suitable humility.

So, come on, you Gentlemen Critics—that is, if you are all as friendly and as much fun as some of those we have. We honestly need your thought and your interest.

The one who starts us off today complains of hats—and who would blame him! "Being a mere man (in fact, very, very mere)," he writes, "I enjoy idealizing the things which belong to me" (meaning this time the Monitor). He likes to think it free from "frivolity and scandal." But alas, we flaunt in the face of his ideals a half-page of "so-called hats." He therefore submits that I and my "accomplice, Helen Johnson Keyes" ("accomplice"—don't you admire it?) haven't dusted off for a long time our three wise monkeys. In fact he suggests that we add a fourth monkey to the trio and call it "Wear-No-Evil."

* * *

Returning from Wednesday service, his every thought and impulse was tolerant and charitable, says he; "And then—those hats! . . . "Well," he goes on, "I propped that paper up on my desk and settled down to think through this threat to good taste. And," he declares, "if it wasn't 15 minutes before I was able to see past those hateful hatlets to the beautiful girl under them. And beautiful she must be to look so winsome and womanly under those handi—(great cats what a pun)—caps."

With what he modestly calls his "native masculine charity" he decides that, just as he himself could not get beyond the "hatlets" to the girl under them, so I and my "accomplice" had been unable "to see past Miss Winsome to those small but vicious hats." He suggests that hereafter we try all hats on woman-size copies of the three, nay four, "see-hear-speak-and-wear-no-evil" monkeys, thus releasing Miss Winsome for something better than modeling "little hash-hats."

The other day I came across some fashion pictures of the early years of this century. Hatlets! . . . As says our "dis-hattified" (the phrase is his) Critic, "Yours for a wholesome sense of humor."

* * *

Speaking of women's styles and the men who note them, did you happen to read the article in Vogue for Dec. 15, 1935, "Gentlemen Prefer——"? I missed it, but have caught the condensed version in the April Reader's Digest. "We recently papered the undergraduate world . . . with questionnaires asking for masculine comment on feminine fashions . . ." says the article. With an all-time high percentage of returns, some interesting opinions were expressed.

Evening dresses? Slinky, not fluffy, is the verdict. "Plain, dark fabric" and they go on to urge, "Do away with trains, muffs that drop, long earrings that dangle, and do-johnnies in the hair." Daytime? "Gentlemen prefer" us in sports clothes, sweaters and skirts, tweeds, sport shoes. Again and again they say that girls are likely to overdress. They want us to express simplicity. Furthermore, they like us to look smart rather than pretty. "Vitality" they put at the head of a list which ends with "sweetness" (!) and places "beauty" next to last. Perfume they like if "not too much," but imitation jewelry they largely voted down. As for "Evident make-up" they were "practically 100 per cent no," and particularly violent against "bright-red nails."

Gentlemen Critics, you are exceedingly helpful. We shall be thinking of you when next we try to put dash into a dull day by trying on new hash-hatlets,—or when we turn away virtuously from that fluffy evening gown we can't afford anyway. Not that we choose our clothes to please you. . . . Or do we?

Millicent Taylor

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Allentown, Pa.—Koreto Shop, 21 North 6th St.
Asbury Park, N.J.—Grossman Shoe Store, 708 Cookman Av.
Baltimore, Md.—S. Dalsheimer & Bro., 213 N. Liberty St.
Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayer Co., 91 West St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Walk-Over Shop, 33 Cannon St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Allgaier's, 1393 Broadway
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 318 High St.
Burlington, Vt.—Gee's Shoe Shop, 84 Church St.
Camden, N. J.—Kobus Shoe Store, 932 Broadway
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Dover, N. J.—S. J. Wildrick & Son, 7 North Bergen St.
Elizabeth, N. J.—Hilgendorff's, 1166 East Jersey St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Far Rockaway, N. Y.—Albert Hyman, 1037 Central Ave.
Hackensack, N. J.—H. L. Westervelt, 240 Main St.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Battey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L.I.—Allgaier's, 147-15 Jamaica Av., Sutphin "L"
Lawrence, Mass.—George Lord & Son, 445 Essex St.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Littleton, New Hamp.—F. E. Goold
Lynn, Mass.—Baker's Family Shoe Store, 101 Munroe St.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
Montclair, N. J.—Montclair Bootery, 602 Bloomfield Ave.
Morristown, N. J.—Buechler's, 28 Speedwell Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.
Newark, N. J.—Riemer's, 548 Springfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.—Nichols & Damon, 103 William St.
New Haven, Conn.—Lund's Inc. 845 Chapel St.
New London, Conn.—John Elion, 79 State St.
New York City—Arch Frame Corp., 16 West 37th St.
Bronx—Bieber's Wilbur Coon Shoes, 2302 Gr. Concourse
New York City—Wilbur Coon Shoe Shop, 22 W. 46th St.
New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.
New York City—Pedeveloper, Inc., 3843 Broadway at 160
New York City—E. & J. Stadler, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th
Norfolk, Va.—Wray Shoe Co., 411 Granby St.
North Adams, Mass.—James Martin, 20 Holden St.
Orange, N. J.—B. Grossman & Co., 235 Main St.
Passaic, N. J.—Steckler's, 706 Main Avenue
Paterson, N. J.—Maloofs, 84 Broadway
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Slobodien's, 143 Smith St.
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chestnut St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. M. Laird Co., 622 Liberty, Cor. Oliver
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—The Corrective Shoe Shop, Baxter Block
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—Friedman's Royal Shoe Shop, 368 Main
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 220 Weybosset St.
Putnam, Conn.—Bugbee Corp.
Quincy, Mass.—Moorhead's Shoe Store, 1547 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.
Red Bank, N. J.—Albert S. Miller, 18 Broad St.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop, 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Southbridge, Mass.—G. Gregoire & Son, 15 Hamilton St.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Anthiel Co., 135 Academy St.
Union City, N.J.—Claridge Shoe Shop, 813 Bergenline Av.
Utica, N. Y.—Reynolds Boot Shop, 128 Columbia St.
Washington, D.C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N.W.
Willimantic, Conn.—Brick and Sullivan, 15 Hamilton St.
Wilmington, Del.—M. Monahan, 4th and Madison
Worcester, Mass.—Spec. Mass. Bootery, 45 Pleasant St.
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Enjoy Barefoot Freedom In Free Tread Shoes

Sox Away to Great Start Before 29,100 Fans—Connie Mack Must Rebuild Again

Red Sox Pilot Might Benefit By Bench Duty

BULLETIN

Rain and wet grounds forced postponement of the Red Sox-Athletics game at Fenway Park this afternoon. The two clubs meet tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

By Edwin Rumill

If the cares and burdens of Joe Cronin become too perplexing a problem, he might find a solution by benching himself. The move would undoubtedly benefit both the Red Sox and their youthful pilot, high ranking shortstop, who may find the double duty of playing and managing a handicap to his fielding play.

The 30-year-old pilot is on the spot this season. He has a team of stars; a club that flashes power and class, and one that is capable of winning the American League pennant. Cronin is sitting up nights trying to fit together a combination that is satisfactory from every angle. There are few managers in the big leagues today who would trade responsibilities with him.

Fans "Rode" Him

Late last season the task of playing and managing showed in Cronin's fielding. The fans "rode" him on several occasions at Fenway Park when, through his errors, possible victories were turned into defeats.

Arriving at Sarasota this spring, Cronin tried to convince himself that 1936 was another year; that 1935 was all a mistake. He felt confident that Joe Cronin was far from the end of the trail as a player. He set out to bear up this confidence in himself. Also, he felt that his hitting would be an asset to the team in its fight toward the flag.

For a while in the South, Cronin flashed at shortstop. Scribes wrote stories of the sensational comeback of the boy manager. But between the good days, Joe would have two bad ones. His throwing was erratic. He fought ground balls and himself.

"Great Fellow"

On or off the field Cronin is a "great fellow" among baseball men. Everyone who understood the problem he faced was pulling for him to come through. The writing fraternity predicted that by the time the regular season opened Joe would have shaken his slump. But unfortunately for the entire Red Sox organization, the scribes may be wrong again.

The Red Sox started their 1936 campaign with Eric McNair at third base, Oscar Melillo at second, Cronin at short and Billy Werber in the outfield. As a third baseman, McNair looks like a great shortstop. Melillo, a brilliant fielder, is dependable at second. Although weak with the bat, he will cut off enough opposing base hits in the course of a season to make up for his low hitting average.

Werber has performed acceptably in right field, but he can still play third base. Johnny Kroner, a freshman from the International League, did a commendable job at the hot corner during the early days of spring training. In other words, Cronin could put McNair at shortstop, either Werber or Kroner at third base, and if he used Werber at third he could send Almada back into the outfield, and still have a pretty fair or even better ball club.

A temporary role as bench manager and pinch hitter might steady the popular Joe so that when the pennant race becomes hotter he can return to the lineup and provide the final drive.

* * *

The Red Sox reduced their squad to 24 men yesterday, one within the player limit which goes into effect on May 15. Lee Rogers, young left-handed pitcher who showed much promise this spring, has been optioned to Little Rock. Manuel "Chief" Salvo, a right-hander, will spend the season with San Diego in the Pacific coast League, also under optional agreement. Cronin now has 10 pitchers, three catchers, six infielders, including Billy Werber, and five outfielders, including Bing Miller.

Anita Lizana Wins

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., April 15 (AP)—For the second consecutive year, Anita Lizana, the Chilean champion, won the Tallyho singles tennis tournament today. She defeated M. Slaney in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2.

Pomp and Ceremony at Fenway Park

Upper—United States Marines Conduct Flag Raising. Lower—Connie Mack and Joe Cronin Exchange Greetings

Upper—Section of 29,100 Paid Attendance Which Viewed Red Sox 9-to-4 Victory Over Athletics in Opening Game of 1936 Season at Fenway Park Yesterday. Lower—Lead-Off Batter Wally Moses of A's Drives Hard Grounder to Eric McNair, Red Sox Third Baseman

By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Mayor Mansfield Tosses First One. Lower—Ferrell Brothers Before the Game

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

"Schoolboy" Rowe blanked White Sox in debut with Detroit Tigers.

Five Years Ago

Montreal Canadiens won world's hockey title for second straight year, defeating Chicago Black Hawks.

Davis Cup Stars Arrive for Tourney

PINEHURST, N. C., April 15 (AP)—Two members of the Davis Cup contingent, Donald Budge and Gene Mako, arrived today to enter the annual North and South tennis tournament, which began Monday.

Wilmer Allison, Davis Cup captain and No. 1 player, planned to stop at Clinton, S. C., for an exhibition match tonight and was not expected until tomorrow. The trio come here from Houston, Texas, where the United States team routed Mexico in the zone finals last week.

The Davis Cup players drew first-round byes.

Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, the Atlanta atom and No. 3 man of American tennis, passed up the Pinehurst tournament.

The favored players continued to advance in the competition here yesterday.

Archibald Henderson, University of North Carolina star who upset Marcel Rainville, Canadian Davis Cup player, on opening day, won a third-round match from Gerald Podesta, 6—1, 6—4.

Wilmer Hines, of Columbia, S. C., eliminated Bunty Lawrence, of California, his doubles partner, 12—10, 6—2, in another third-round match. Teddy Burwell, former Sewanee star, was eliminated in the third round by Hal Surface, of Kansas City, 6—4, 6—4.

Nelson Resigns at Middlebury

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., April 15 (AP)—Walter H. Nelson has resigned as varsity hockey and baseball coach at Middlebury College, it was announced yesterday. Nelson will become coach of of these two sports at Union College next fall, finishing out the college year here. John Nash of St. Albans, Vt., has been named to succeed Nelson here. Nash is a senior at Middlebury.

Providence Nine Divides

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 15 (AP)—The Providence College baseball team divided a doubleheader with a pair of local colleges yesterday, defeating St. John's 4 to 3, but taking a 7-to-2 setback from the undefeated Long Island University team. It was the fifth straight victory for L. I. U.

Sporting Around The Hub

Master Mind in Action

THE venerable old "builder-upper" is happy again. Connie Mack has stripped the gears, removed the color and fouled the spark plugs of the recent Athletic's baseball machine. He did it in 1915 when he sold the "inner-workings" or million dollar infield and today, 1936, the A's present a rather pitiful plight once more.

Yesterday the veteran baseball strategist presented his erect tall figure before the A's dugout for a few brief moments to pose with Joe Cronin and then submerged from sight to the confines of the covered bench. Only those in position to see viewed the stately character in action.

He officially started rebuilding when Wally Moses faced Wes Ferrell. Pinky Higgins at third, Bob Johnson in left and Wally Moses in centerfield are his strongholds. Experiments and developments must take care of the other six positions. According to yesterday's showing his team hardly belongs in the same league with the Red Sox; but watch him!

Scorecard in hand he waved his fielders in, out, away and near with each approaching batter and new situation. No one ever questions Connie's judgment in this respect and although not infallible, he seldom guesses wrong. If a boy has ability, Mack will develop it. He is 74 years of age, enthusiastic as though 15 and equipped with some 50-odd years of baseball experience to impart to the youngsters under him.

As long as Connie Mack is actively interested in the Athletics, the Athletics will be interesting, whether on top or the bottom.

Here and There

Overcast skies caused postponement of the baseball game between Harvard and Tufts at Soldiers Field . . . Boston University was scheduled to meet the Rhode Island State College nine at Kingston, R. I. today . . . Coach Pat Hanley, Boston University football mentor, will move his charges to Nickerson Field in Weston next week . . . The squad has been practicing at the Bay State Road Field . . . Hanley feels the move to Nickerson Field will be more effective for secret drills . . . Bert Nicholls has returned to Belmont Spring Country Club from Pinehurst, N. C., where he spent the winter season . . . He will have charge of golf again at Belmont . . . Two Boston women tennis players—Kay Winthrop and Virginia Rice Johnson—won their matches yesterday in the North and South tennis tourney at Pinehurst . . . Miss Winthrop defeated Mrs. Marcel Rainville of Montreal, 6—1, 6—1, and Mrs. Johnson won from Elizabeth Southerland of Illinois without dropping a game . . . Harvard freshmen baseballers defeated Tufts' first-year team, 15 to 3 yesterday at Soldiers Field.

College Baseball Results

Baltimore (IL) 9, St. John's 1.
Boston C. 4, Pennsylvania 1.
Georgetown 7, North Carolina 5.
Indiana 10, Eastern Ky. 6.
Iowa 11, Bradley Tech 3.
Lehigh 13, Haverford 7.
Long Island 7, Providence 2.
Northeastern 12, Cambridge Collegians 0.
Princeton 8, Fanser 0.
Providence 4, St. John's 3.
Syracuse (IL) 11, Colgate 6.
Wake Forest 8, Richmond 6.

College Tennis Results

Geo. Washington 9, Boston C. 0.
Maryland 9, William and Mary 0.

Women Golfers Open Their Team Series Tomorrow

Women golfers in eastern Massachusetts open their annual spring team match series on Greater Boston courses tomorrow morning. There are six districts this season—Northern, Middlesex, Midland, Central, Southern and The Country Club. Each district may enter teams in three divisions, known as first, second and third. The season's winner shall be the team in each division which has won the greatest number of team matches. In case of a tie, the playoff will be held on a neutral course.

Medal Play Rounds

District medal play rounds, held primarily to determine the makeup of the teams, was held yesterday on six scattered links. Inclement weather on Monday forced the medal-play competition over to yesterday, and while Tuesday was a beautiful day overhead, the slow, damp condition of some of the courses made low scoring difficult.

Mrs. Brad Whittemore of Brae Burn turned in the lowest medal card yesterday. She scored an 86 at Trapelo for a place on the Midland team. Her nearest rival, Laura Robbins of Weston, scored a 95.

Miss Curtis Scores

The leader in the Northern District was Margaret Curtis of Essex County with a 92. Mrs. Randolph K. Byers of Hoosick-Whisick led the Southern District players with a 93; Mrs. Henri Prunaret, Charles River, turned in a 95 to lead the Central District group; Rosamond Vahey of Vesper scored a 91 to lead the Middlesex District and Edith Stevens led The Country Club District golfers with a 98.

The leading scorers in each district yesterday were:

Midland District
At Trapelo G. C.

Mrs. Brad Whittemore, Brae Burn	44	42	86
Laura Robbins, Weston	51	44	95
Mrs. R. E. Buckler, Weston	51	52	102
Mrs. L. H. Redfield, Woodland	51	51	102
Mrs.C. Deland, Brae Burn	56	47	103
Mrs. R. C. Wills, Woodland	54	50	104
Mrs. Rinley Dana, Brae Burn	51	53	104
Mrs. R. G. Emmerson, Brae Burn	57	48	105
Mrs. A. L. LeBaron, Weston	55	51	106
Miss M. Slattery, Woodland	53	53	106

Northern District
At Salem C. C.

Margaret Curtis, Essex County	48	44	92
Mrs.R. H. Rousseau, Winchester	53	46	99
Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester	50	49	99
Mrs. F. H. Tarr Jr., Rockport	53	48	101
Mrs. T. H. Hodges, Tedesco	51	50	101
Mrs. Ian Dryadale, Salem	48	54	102
Mrs. Eleanor Irving, Salem	50	53	103
Mrs. A. A. Kimball, Winchester	51	52	103
Mrs. Malcolm Thomson, Tedesco	53	50	103
Mrs. H. L. Vose, Tedesco	52	52	104

Southern District
At Wollaston G. C.

Mrs. R. K. Byers, Hoosick-Whisick	47	46	93
Mrs. William DeFord, Plymouth	48	48	96
Mrs. Henry R. Watson, Hoosick-Whisick	48	48	96
Mrs. J. B. Coombs, Stoney Brae	51	52	103
Mrs. C. G. Prentiss, Stoney Brae	51	52	103
Mrs. W. C. McDermott, Wollaston	54	53	107
Mrs. Gilman Churchill, Cohasset	58	50	108
Mrs. John D. Woodin, Oyster Harbors	55	53	108
Mrs. Harry Fogg, South Shore	54	54	108
Mrs. James Dean, Cohasset	54	56	110

Central District
At Charles River C. C.

Mrs. H. Prunaret, Charles River	54	45	95
Mrs. E. Brilliant, Pine Brook Val	51	45	96
Mrs. F. A. Stanwood, Wesllesley	49	49	98
Eleanor LaBonte, Charles River			99
Mrs. Robert Dillon, Wellesley			99
Mrs Uhlenhaut, Charles River			101
Mrs. S. L. Sholley Charles R.			101
Mrs. W. H. Larkin, Charles R.			104
Mae Kennedy Charles River			104
Mrs. Sidney Rogal, Pine Brook V.			106
Mrs. E. E. Pierce Charles River			106
Mrs. A Solter, Pine Brook V.			106
Mrs. C. Gerstein, Pine Brook V.			106

Middlesex District
At Oakley C. C.

Dosamond Vahey, Vesper	46	45	91
Martha Brewer, Weston	46	46	92
Mrs. W. J. Halnan, Oakley	50	45	95
Mrs. E. P. Robinson, Vesper	53	44	97
Mrs. E. M. Abbott, Vesper	50	48	98
Mrs. Henry B. Jackson, Oakley	51	49	100
Mrs. C. B Gay, Oak Hill	48	52	100
Mrs. Norman Southworth, Weston	55	47	102
Mrs. John T. Pugh, Oakley	50	53	103
Mrs. John Goldsberry, Oakley	51	52	103
Helen Bessell, Oakley	54	49	103

The Country Club
At The Country Club

Edith Stevens, The C. C.	49	49	98
Mrs. Francis Hill, The C. C.	56	54	100
Margaret Farnsworth, The C. C.	45	56	101
Mrs. F. W. Davis, The C. C.	50	51	101
Mrs. J. B. Patterson, The C. C.	48	54	102
Mrs. F. W. Bird, The C. C.	51	52	103
Priscilla Dennett, The C. C.	50	54	104
Mrs. M. C. Tuttle, Brae Burn	52	53	105
Josephine Griffith, The C. C.	55	52	107
Mrs. R. W. Brown, The C. C.	53	54	107

Major-League Baseball

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Mel Ott and Dick Bartell, Giants—Their homers brought the Giants from behind in 8-5 victory over Dodgers.

Curt Davis, Phillies—Limited Bees to four hits in 4-1 triumph.

Bud Hafey, Pirates—Hit homer and single to drive in three runs against Reds.

Bill Herman, Cubs—Led Cubs' 18-hit assault on Dizzy Dean and three other hurlers with homer, three doubles and single.

Buck Newsom and Carl Reynolds, Senators—Former checked Yankees with four hits and latter drove home winning run with ninth-inning double.

Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox—Connected with triple, double and single to lead attack against Athletics.

Lynwood Rowe, Tigers—Held Indians to four singles, issued no passes and fanned six.

Babe Phelps, White Sox—Held Browns to three hits in four innings of relief hurling.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1.000
Detroit	1	0	1.000
Washington	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
New York	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000

Results April 14

Boston 9, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 3, Cleveland 0.
Washington 1, New York 0.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 6.

Opening Attendance

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Baseball fans to the number of 203,133 poured through the turnstiles of eight major league cities yesterday. The National League openers attracted 111,833 and the American League 91,300.

The attendance figures:

National League

New York (Giants-Dodgers)	55,500
Cincinnati (Reds-Pirates)	32,243
St. Louis (Cards-Cubs)	15,000
Philadelphia (Bees-Phillies)	9,000

American League

Washington (Senators-Yanks)	32,000
Boston (Red Sox-Athletics)	29,100
Cleveland (Indians-Tigers)	18,200
Chicago (Browns-White Sox)	12,000

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs April 14

Demaree, Cubs	2
Klein, Cubs	1
Hartnett, Cubs	1
Herman, Cubs	1
Bartell, Giants	1
Ott, Giants	1
Hafey, Pirates	1
Morgan, Cardinals	1
Bell, Browns	1
Coleman, Browns	1
Piet, White Sox	1

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	1	0	1.000
New York	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Brooklyn	0	1	.000
Boston	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000

Results April 14

Philadelphia 4, Boston 1.
New York 4, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago 12, St. Louis 7.
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 6.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Some Hockey Odds and Ends

ALTHOUGH all the hockey championship titles for 1936 have been decided and the players have hung up their skates for the summer, there are still a number of matters concerning the game which are yet to be settled. Among them are the awarding of the Hart Trophy to the most valuable player in the National Hockey League and the new Lady Byng Trophy to the player showing the best sportsmanship; the naming of an all-star Canadian-American Hockey League team by the hockey writers of the cities which are represented in that league, and the receiving of an answer by Charles F. Adams, president of the Boston Bruins, to his recent letter to Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League. With these odds and ends completed, the great ice game should take a back seat until it is time to start in again next fall.

Staff Photo
Charles F. Adams

The Naming of All-Star Teams

There is no question but what there is a lot of interest in the naming of all-star hockey teams each year. When Walter Camp started the naming of all-America football teams, he began a practice which has grown with the years until now there is not a big sport played in the United States but what, at the end of its season, an all-star team is picked. Owing to the large fields covered by some sports, there are no doubt many players who should be on all-star teams who never make the grade; but the practice of naming such teams goes merrily on and will continue to do so. Professional football has shown that some college players who were never mentioned for all-America teams because they did not play on big teams should have been named, and this same situation no doubt applies to the all-star teams of other sports.

Hockey Writers Should Do Picking

In past years the all-star hockey team of the National Hockey League has been picked by the sports editors in the various cities which have teams in that organization. This has been done every year since the United States joined the circuit and I have been one of those who have submitted teams annually. I have, however, felt that this was not the proper way to pick such a team. It has seemed to me that the hockey writers, the men who are covering the games, are the ones who should pick the players and not the sport editors, who do not follow the players nearly as closely as do the writers. I am glad to see that the Canadian-American League has asked the writers to pick that all-star team and it is my opinion that it would be well if the N. H. L., all-star team were picked by them beginning next year.

Should Equalize City Representation

There is another change which I believe should be made in the naming of the all-star teams, and I am sorry to see that the Can-Am did not adopt it. As it stands now, the sports editor of each paper in each city votes for the N. H. L. sextet, while the hockey writer on each paper in each city votes for the Can-Am team. This means that some cities have more votes than others, as there are more papers in them. In order to equalize this representation, I believe that the hockey writers in each city should vote on which players they regard as the all-star group, and then take the players who have received the most votes by each city and pick the all-star team from that list, with one writer from each city voting. This, it seems to me, would be a much more representative way of picking these teams.

A Reply to Mr. Adams

I am also greatly interested, like hundreds of others, in seeing just what answer Mr. Calder will make to Mr. Adams in reply to his letter of protest over the way the Bruin-Maple Leaf game was handled in Toronto in the recent playoff series. I certainly hope that Mr. Adams receives an answer, because I remember a time about three years ago when I had occasion to write Mr. Calder about the system which was being used in keeping the official scoring averages. Up to the present writing I have not received any reply, but, as our hockey writer told me, my letter might have been lost in the mail.

Short Shots on Sports

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The weather man was a sport, anyway . . . Let's give him three long ones and a tiger . . . and pray for more of the same brand today . . . Most of the openers ran according to the form sheet . . . But how about the Cubs shelling Dizzy Dean for 14 hits in six innings? . . . And Washington nosing out the Yanks? . . . Buck Newsom holding McCarthy's sluggers to four blows may be a tip-off on the Yanks . . . Where's the power? . . . Best pitching performances of the day were the four-hitters turned in by Newsom and Curt Davis of the Phillies.

* * *

A few firsts at the Polo Grounds: Hal Schumacher tossed the first ball and the first strike. . . . Junior Frey drew the first pass. . . . Gus Mancuso was guilty of the first error. . . . Dick Bartell made the first assist and Sam Leslie got the first putout. . . . Joe Moore made the first hit. . . . Big George Earnshaw is credited with the first strikeout and the first victim was Travis Jackson. . . . Mel Ott hit the first homer and Sam Leslie the first double. . . . Earnshaw and Buddy Hassett completed the first double play. . . . Burgess Whitehead scored the first run. . . . Casey Stengel was the first to bee, at an umpire. . . . Dick Hoffman was the first relief pitcher and Bill Terry the first pinch hitter.

* * *

Notes of the opener, the crowd of 55,590 at the Polo Grounds indicated baseball is back on its feet again. . . . The players are so steamed up over President Frick's anti-fraternizing order, it's hard to get a pitcher to even look at the hitter. . . . Joe Stripp, the forgotten man of Brooklyn, was in the stands. . . . He's working out with Newark and hoping for the best. . . . Lee Ballanfant, the new umpire from the Texas League, looked O. K. . . . Stan Bordagaray's moustache had feminine hearts fluttering. . . . Bill Terry says that's all the Giants talked about on the bench. . . . After it was too late to do anything about it, a rabid fan informed Terry the last time the Giants won a pennant the American flag was raised upside down.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	1	0	1.000
Kansas City	1	0	1.000
Columbus	1	1	.500
Louisville	1	1	.500
St. Paul	1	1	.500
Milwaukee	1	1	.500
Indianapolis	0	1	.000
Toledo	0	1	.000

Results April 14

Minneapolis 11, Toledo 11 (tie).
Milwaukee 6, Louisville 2.
Kansas City 7, Indianapolis 3.
St. Paul 5, Columbus 3.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	12	5	.706
Missions	11	6	.647
Seattle	11	7	.611
San Francisco	8	7	.533
San Diego	8	10	.444
Portland	7	10	.412
Los Angeles	6	11	.353
Sacramento	4	11	.267

Results April 14

San Diego 3, Oakland 2.
Portland 10, Los Angeles 4.
Missions 5, Sacramento 4.
San Francisco 4, Seattle 3.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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LIBERTY 8435

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ANTIQUES

WANTED—Pattern Glass, Lion, Three Face, Bulls Eye Diamond, Hobnail, Rose in Snow, Milk Glass Plates 8; Currier & Ives Prints; Winter Locomotive, Quail, Western Scenes; Miniature Pieces; Dolls; 18th Century Furniture. Books on Minnesota and West; quote your prices. ALICE BEST ROGERS, Foshay Tower Lobby, Minneapolis, Minn.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room and board in private family; conveniently located. Phone ASP. 3909.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., KEN. 1022.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., near The Mother Church—Comfortable, sunny rooms; reasonable. Comm. 8567. MRS. PARKER, Apt. 10.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in detached house with piazzas, oil heat; parking; perm. or transients. Lon. 8775.

N. Y. C., 502 W. 113th (Columbia)—Immaculate studios, light, airy, homelike; church; conv.: elev., 2-7 p.m. University 4-8562—A.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 137th (Apt. 62)—Pleasant, double or single, next bath; refined surroundings; subway, buses, church; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 668 Riverside Drive, Apt. 65 (144th)—Large, small, airy, sunny, homelike; meals optional; convenient transportation.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

RUGS

USED RUGS Bought, Sold and Exchanged. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Largest Dealers in New England. Phone COM. 4045.

SALESMEN WANTED

MASSACHUSETTS GOOD HUMOR, INC., will receive applications starting April 15 for salesmen to sell ice cream to consumer from our sales cars; operator's license required; high school education desired; our standards of neatness, cleanliness, sales ability of prime importance; responsible men willing to fall in with our methods and follow instructions; commissions on gross sales and bonus on earnings. Apply 77 Dummer Street, Brookline, rear of 889 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, 40 single, refined, well-educated; permanent work requiring dependability, trust worthiness, intelligence. Background varied: gardening, clerical, accountant, teacher, etc. ongenial work and surroundings preferred to high pay. No selling. E. SHERMAN, Norcross, Maine.

SHOW CARD ARTIST, commercial shop experience, excellent letterer, fast, versatile, knowledge typography, reproduction, including screen process, desires position N. Y. C. N. A. YEAKEY, 4 First Ave., East Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.

WILL anyone, Bridgeport or vicinity, who can use male stenographer, bookkeeper, married, needing employment, contact Marcall Agency, Bridgeport, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN, Protestant, middle aged, would like position as housekeeper or companion; refined, neat. Box B-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED refined woman desires position as housekeeper in small adult family in suburbs. R-5, 1216 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED nurse-companion, housekeeping, clerical work, typist; location immaterial. L. NICHOLS, 700 Morgan St., Elizabeth City, N. C. Tel. 706-J.

GOVERNESS, experienced, children two years and up; best references. Write Box W-12, Suite 224, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SOLOISTS

MEZZO-SOPRANO, experienced church, concert and radio soloist, available church position. Alice Fritz, 44 Carleton St., E. Orange, N. J.

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED—First Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Md., soloist, experienced, clear diction; recommendation by musical authority required. Apply promptly to clerk for audition.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD—8-room cottage fully furnished, near sea; beautiful views; conveniences; garage. Address A-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPE COD—4-room bungalow, screened porch, 2 sides; flower garden, bathing. H. E. W., 16 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass. Kirkland 6062.

E. BRIDGEWATER, MASS.—For sale, darling 7 room furnished bungalow; 1 acre pines, bathing, hunting, fishing; electricity, bath, fireplace, heater; 3-car garage; 1 hour to Boston. Box V-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT—On shore of Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H., 90 miles "north of Boston": furnished cottages, six and eight rooms; all conveniences; exceptional bathing, good fishing, golf. Address G. W. AIKEN, 1905 East 32nd St., Lorain, Ohio.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N. Y. C., ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted, singing, voice building, correct diction in speaking. Class lessons Monday 7 p. m. Bryant 9-1847 for appointment.

TYPEWRITERS

GOOD typewriters, large or portable, rented 2 mos. $5, privilege buying. BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EX., 334 Boylston, Boston. Com. 8300.

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing
Arcade Typewriter 88 Boylston St., Boston

WALLPAPERS

Wallpaper
Distinctive Patterns
Courteous and Competent Service
Moderate Prices
E. J. HICKEY & CO.
224 Friend Street, Boston

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY
(Continued)

ERNST BECKER
New Jersey and Atlantic Aves.
Phone 5-0184

BATTLE CREEK FOODS
Imported and Domestic Cheese
Fine line of ready to serve cold cuts.
Established 1881 Phones: 5-2267, 5-2268

FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED
Watson R. Lewis & Son
Fancy Poultry, Butter and Eggs
Headquarters for nearby Turkeys
Poultry drawn if desired
916 ATLANTIC AVENUE

BELLEVILLE

AMOCO
For Uniform Performance in Any Weather Use
AMERICAN GAS AND OILS
Lubrication Service PHIL GULDNER
UNION AVE. AND WILLIAM ST.

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
Coll. 485 713 Haddon Ave.

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD, N. J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal — Lumber — Millwork
Mason Materials — Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

95 North Arlington Ave. Orange 4-4571
8-10 A. M. Daily Except Saturday
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Individual Millinery
Silver
HATS Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 5-9000

GUILLAUME'S
Hairdressers
Formerly the Dainty Deb Shoppe
Now Located at
84 N. Walnut St., at William St.
A Modern Shop with the Same Excellent Service
ORANGE 5-9250

Chas. T. Horrocks Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Nelson B. Hazeltine
of ELECTROLUX, Inc.
Cleaner and Air Purifier
Gladly gives a free service and instructions in Rug Shampooing, Moth Extermination, Dry Cleaning, Floor Waxing, etc.
180 WILLIAM STREET ORANGE 5-5389

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
216½-218 Main Street

HADDONFIELD

HADDON AND MARNE AVENUES
HADDONFIELD, N. J. Telephone 4257
MAINES' SERVICE
Our service is carefully planned to meet your needs. Our facilities are complete. Our attention is personal to you and your car.

HOBOKEN

ESTABLISHED 1865
A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians
HOBOKEN and TEANECK
Phones
Hoboken 3-0830 Teaneck 6-0303

Bedding and Upholstering
Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
EDWARD RATHJEN
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET
Estab. 1920 Phone Hob. 3-1120
Deliveries thru Hudson, Bergen, Essex Counties and New York City

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

ICE CREAM—
Your Favorite Flavor
30 kinds to choose from
Nut Creams Fancy Flavors
Fruit Flavors, Fruit Ices
BON PALATE CHOCOLATE SHOPPE
490 BERGEN AVENUE
Free Delivery Del 3-9059

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

DONALD F. WOOD
Funeral Director
74 Fairview Avenue Tel. Bergen 3-4288
Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired
LADY ATTENDANT

Adam Blum's Bakery
625 Newark Ave., Jersey City
We very much appreciate your good thought and your kind patronage.

MAPLEWOOD

Blanken's Hardware
1988 SPRINGFIELD AVE.
Garden Tools and Lawn Mowers
Fertilizers, Peat Moss and Humus
Three Well Known Brands of LAWN SEED
So. 2-1259 Open till 8 P. M.

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
FRED DIEZ
Easter Dainties, Meringues for Ice Cream Fillings
Orders for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
F. F. V. Saltines, full pound tins, 29c
Manzanilla Stuffed Olives, 2 jars 45c
Mammoth Stuffed Olives, large jar 35c
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday inclusive.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-8208

Freytag and Anderson Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

YOWELL'S SODA SHOP
COUNTRY CLUB ICE CREAM
of delicious flavor and quality
50c quart
32 SOUTH PARK STREET
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

FERTILIZERS
LAWN SEEDS
GARDEN TOOLS
We have them all!
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glenridge Avenue Montclair, N. J.
Montclair 2-3210, 2-3211

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it,
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
Royal Scarlet Jellies
7 Unusual Flavors
4 large jars for 89c
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Phones Montclair 3-0220-1

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

Telephone Orange 3-1508
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

5th AVENUE ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

SOUTH ORANGE

ATWATER KENT PHILCO
Village Radio Shop
Radio Retail and Service
7 SCOTLAND ROAD. SO. 2-6050
R. C. A. VICTOR STROMBERG-CARLSON

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PLAINFIELD

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
112 WATCHUNG AVE. Tel. Plfd. 6-2382
FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE

GEO. O. SHEVEN'S OAL
247 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0642

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Tel. Dunellen 2-6543

Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1892
206 W. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5269
BUDGET ACCOUNTS INVITED
Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd. 6-8363

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

Memorial Funeral Home
THOMAS C. KEISER, Director
COURTEOUS DEPENDABLE SERVICES
EFFICIENT REASONABLE
400 Franklin Place Telephone
Plainfield, N. J. Pl. 6-4848

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

KOPPERS N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC. COKE
FUEL OIL
LEHIGH - COAL
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield 6-1911
For Holidays and Night Service
Call Plainfield 6- {0427-J / 3614-R

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ARONSON'S FUR SHOP
190 Main St. Hack 2-8423
Remodelling
Fur Storing at Summer Prices

RIDGEWOOD

E. S. BARRY 109 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
ULTRA FROSTED FOODS
Tel. Ridgewood 6-3630
Cash Grocer

SOLAR FUEL OIL CO.
CLEAN BURNING TYDOL
HEATING OIL
Free Phone Service Passaic 3-0800
Ridgewood 165 River Drive
WX 2090 Delawanna, N. J.

RUTHERFORD

Lyndhurst Coal Co.
'blue coal' KOPPERS COKE
736 Valley Brook Ave. Ruth. 2-2140

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Developer
Office: 100 Ashland Rd

TEANECK

"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints
House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

PILLSBURY'S TURK' HEAD RESTAURANT
Good Things to Eat at Reasonable Prices
Broad and Hanover Sts. Trenton, N. J.
Princeton Nassau and University Place

WESTFIELD

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

BENEDICTS DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries—Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices
The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Flowers For Every Occasion
With Prompt and Efficient Service
Visitors Always Welcome
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-12 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

CENTRE SQUARE MARKET
Fruit Dept.
Quality Fruit and Vegetables at Moderate Prices
Dial 8258 7-11 South 7th Street

— April —
the Month of Diamonds
CHARLES C. VOGT
—BLUE-WHITE DIAMONDS—
826 HAMILTON ST.

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM

The NEW 1936 Westinghouse and Crosley electric refrigerators are here.
Priced from $99.50 and up.
Tel. 812 Goodenough's 451 Main Street

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

MILLINERY
New Collection
Moderately Priced at
$3.95
The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Women's Phoenix Pure Silk Hosiery, pair $1.00

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

A CREME LILAS
A Perfect Vanishing Cream
The George A. Gorgas Stores
16 and 1306 N. THIRD ST.

F and W Grand Co.
5c to $1.00 Store
304 MARKET STREET

Regal Leather Goods Shop
110 NORTH SECOND STREET
Umbrellas, Trunks and Leather Goods
Umbrellas Re-Covered and Repaired
'PHONE 3-0361

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

The Chatter Box Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

NORWOOD

WARDA THOMAS
Established 1888
RUGS
ORIENTAL and DOMESTIC CARPETS
Renovating
Reference: Pennsylvania Museum of Art
Phone: Ridley Park 17
Norwood, Delaware County, Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Phone: Baring 3156
Hours: 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

PITTSBURGH

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

READING

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 34 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.
When you purchase goods advertized in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

Enjoy the programs from Station WIXAL on an
ARIA radio
Exclusive with
POMEROY'S

BEAUTY CRAFT ☆ SALON ☆
extends a special invitation to all Monitor Readers to become acquainted with our complete
BEAUTY SERVICE
Phone 37430 17 NORTH 5TH ST.

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241
E. S. YERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SAYLOR'S
Fine Groceries
Meat - Candy - Baked Goods
Since 1866
FOURTH and PENN STS. PHONE 6255

SCRANTON

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Venetian Blinds and Shades
318 North Washington Avenue

HENRICH'S BAKERY and DINING ROOM
also features Delicatessen
322 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

"My! It's Good When It Comes From"
Kleindienst's Home
436 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 851

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
Established 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Tel. Sewickley 1404-08

Walnut Automobile Co.
CHEVROLET AMOCO GAS
412 Walnut Street Tel. Sewickley 364

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTHORIZED HOME APPLIANCE DEALER
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS
427 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 58 and 59

SWARTHMORE

PIANO TUNER
John Holock
Over 20 years at Theo. Presser Co.
1712 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

Gown Shoppe
on Park Avenue
Juvenile Books
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY

UPPER DARBY

FRANK'S MODERN FOOD MARKET
Fresh Meats, Fruits, Vegetables Delicatessen, Groceries, Sea Food
Phones MAD. 4620 - 4621
205 Plumstead Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.

WILKES-BARRE

WHITENIGHTS
38 W. Market Street, WILKES-BARRE
Distributors for
APEX
WASHERS—CLEANERS
REFRIGERATORS—IRONERS

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

DID you make your place, or did someone make it for you?—HENRY FORD.

Daily Features

MOST of our comforts grow up between our crosses.—YOUNG.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Reassuring Squiffletree

Reported for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by George L. Moore

FIB'S wings vibrated as he came to a full stop in front of his friend, Roger P. Scroggins. Excitement even greater than usual was the reason the wings continued to vibrate even after the sparrow chieftain was on the ground beside his old squirrel friend.

"Squiffletree needs you," said Fib, between a gasp and a shout.

Scroggins looked ahead and slightly upward. He tapped the top of his silk hat and twirled his cane. "Where?" he said, ready.

"Follow me," said Fib. They hurried to the edge of the Public Garden lagoon.

"Dear, dear!" said Scroggins, gazing across what usually is water but now was dry land with small pools here and there. "They're cleaning it. I should have remembered."

"But Mr. Squiffletree doesn't remember," said Fib. "There he is." With his wing tip, Fib pointed to Squiffletree sitting disconsolately on the lowest limb of a giant cottonwood tree. Scroggins climbed to a place beside Squiffletree on the limb. Fib flew, and sat down to listen.

"What seems to be the matter?"

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Comforted Squiffletree

said Scroggins, coming right to the point.

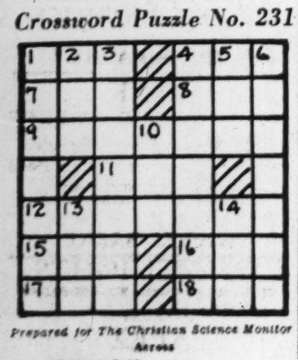
Squiffletree waved his hand, or paw, toward the lagoon. "This was the lake, I thought, but look at it. I'm worried because, as you know, my memory is not a good one; in fact, I often forget where I hid the nuts of yesterday."

Scroggins smiled and patted his friend on the shoulder. "I know, my dear Squiff," he said. "You don't remember very well. But, Squiff, my lad, have no more worry. This is indeed the lagoon. They've let all the water out to clean it. Soon they'll put water back again and when they do, they'll put in the swan boats and all will be well."

Squiffletree looked at Scroggins with a great relief. "You really mean it?"

Scroggins smiled confidently. "Not only do I mean it, but, look!" He pointed with his cane and, surely enough, there was a great stream of water falling on the exposed bottom of the lagoon, and spreading as it fell. Finally he was so much reassured that he said he guessed he might as well go home. Fib, greatly pleased at having been the messenger who brought Scroggins, and Scroggins went with him. They weren't entirely sure that their good friend would remember where he lived. But he did, and they left him at his front door.

Crossword Puzzle No. 231



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Abiform fluid
4. Is able
7. Margin
8. Prevaricate
9. A state
11. Vessel
12. False step
15. Long fish
16. Goddess of the dawn
17. Ocean
18. Rodent

Down

1. Drinking vessels
2. To trouble
3. Surgical instrument
4. To curdle milk
5. Intention
6. Closest
10. To waste time
13. Golf mound
14. Larva of the eye-threadworm

The solution will be found elsewhere.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

JUST as we had English and French names from one trade in *Baker* and *Bullinger*, so in another we find *Cheeseman* and *Firminger* (from Old French *formagier*).

Now, if we consider some names with the same ending we find *Pottinger*, the duty of whose first wearer was to prepare the *potage*, or "soup." Then there were the *Massinger* who carried letters, and *Trotter*, who did similar work. But also we find the *Arminger* from *armiger*, meaning "esquire to a knight," and *Clavinger* from the Latin *claviger*, "a mace-bearer."

Now, just as in common words, the French *passager*, *messager* have become the English *passenger* and *messenger*, so these names *Firminger*, *Pottinger*, *Massinger*, *Arminger*, and *Clavinger* have all added an *n* before the *g* for convenience of pronunciation in English.

Another simplification in pronunciation of surnames is gained by the deletion of *er* in occupative names ending in *rer*. Thus we find *Callender* instead of *calenderer*; *Cofer* for *cofferer*; *Armour* for *armourer*; *Cover* for *coverer*; *Sellar* for *cellarer*; *Treasure* for *treasurer*; *Barter* for *barterer*; *Pepper* for *pepperer*, and *Buckler* for *bucklerer*. In some instances *Pepper* may be a nickname as well as occupative, like *Mustard*, *Wheat*, *Barleycorn*, and *Lilly*.

These are strange names, but there are others more fantastic. Among others there is that of Elias *Overandover*, who may have been a "hurdle racer," or one who bored his friends by the constant repetition of some medieval story.

What They Say

Peace

"Permanent world peace is no more impossible, no more possible, either, than permanent national peace, if by permanent peace is meant long historical stretches during which violence does not play in human relations a part worth recording. The most important nations of the world have enjoyed permanent peace for a fairly long period—America, for instance, practically since the days of Lincoln. There is no insurmountable obstacle in the way of an international evolution toward a similar state governing relations between the several nations of the world."—*Salvador de Madariaga.*

Fair to All

"I say let all sects and creeds enter the lists. Let them dramatize their vision of life with whatever gifts they possess. If we cannot completely persuade each other, perhaps we can educate each other in some degree. And the people who listen and look, with their multitudinous instinct for selection, will choose whatever and whoever moves them with the most sincerity. The result is in the hands of that God who made all of us to think a little and feel a great deal."—*T. S. Stribling.*

America's Contribution

"What does America stand for to the world? We have no Gothic cathedrals, no Rembrandts, no Shakespeare, we do not stand for art and culture, but we stand for the greatest experiment ever made in government. If we ever have a high place along with Greece and Rome and the Italy of the Middle Ages, it will be this contribution to history."—*Byron N. Scott.*

Art

"The greatest art is concealed in the art."—*Louis K. Anspacker.*

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. If you would like a more difficult cryptogram occasionally, let Puzzlesmith know. Write him in care of Feature Editor.
2. Plaster, Paster, Pater, Pate, Pat, Pa. A.
3. More, Lore, Lose, Loss, Less.
4. 6¾ miles.
5. W here (Where).

Silhouette at Sunrise

Monitor Camera Club, From Helen Heaton, Rifle, Colo.

An Early Morning Cloud Vista

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Quorum

Question: In case of an adjourned meeting to be called at eight o'clock and there is no quorum at eight o'clock, is it legal to wait as long as two hours, and, during that time, call members to come so there will be a quorum?

Answer: The proper procedure would be for the chairman to call the meeting to order, state the fact of no quorum, and entertain a motion to recess or to adjourn until a later hour. Robert's Rules of Order (pages 258-9) states: "The only business that can be transacted in the absence of a quorum is to take measures to obtain a quorum, to fix the time to which to adjourn, and to adjourn or to take a recess." However, since the effect in this case is virtually as if that had been done, and since no injury has resulted to any rights, the delay in starting would scarcely affect the legality of the meeting.

For the Scrapbook

Preparation

The very worst way to preserve peace is to prepare for war. To prepare for something is to set time bringing it to you. The war that we expect will surely arrive; it needs only the trivial excuse. If everybody is thoroughly unprepared there never will be a war.—*J. B. Priestley.*

Outlook

Search thine own heart,—what paineth thee in others—in thyself may be. All dust is frail, all flesh is weak, be thou the true man thou dost seek.—*Lowell.*

Friends

Be cautious with whom you associate, and never give your company or your confidence to those of whose good principles you are not sure.—*Bishop Coleridge.*

Humility

Self-control is promoted by humility. Pride is a fruitful source of uneasiness. It keeps the mind in disquiet. Humility is the antidote to this evil.—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

Christliness

You cannot make Christ known if you do not know Him. — *Bishop Johnson.*

In Lighter Vein

Undecided

Three sailors were spending their Easter leave in the country. Presently two of them got into a heated argument over what kind of animal a heifer was.

"It's a sort of pig," said one.

"Not on your life," replied the other. "It's a kind of sheep."

Finally they called in the third party.

"Bill," said the first sailor, "wot's a heifer—is it a pig or a sheep?"

Bill scratched his head, nonplussed.

"To tell you the truth, shipmates," he said, "I dunno much about poultry."—*Montreal Star.*

The Return

The travelers in the railway carriage were discussing railway matters. "I consider," said one, "that the single fare for the double journey is a very good investment."

"It certainly is," added another, "because you get a return for your money."—*El Paso World News.*

His Point of View

An actress was traveling from Liverpool to London. Her luggage was bulky, and the surly porter to whom she entrusted it at the Liverpool station told her she would have to pay excess on it. "Unless," he added, as an afterthought, "you're a theatrical."

"Well, I am a theatrical," explained the actress.

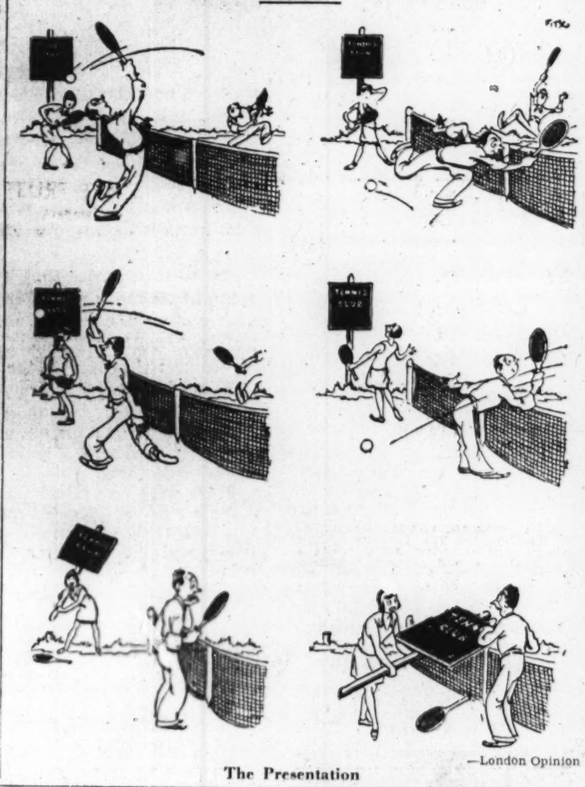
"Then why didn't you say so at first?" demanded the porter. "I can't go round asking passengers if they're theatrical. I don't want to insult 'em."—*Tit-Bits.*

Book Larnin'

The southern father was introducing his family of boys to a visiting governor.

"Seventeen boys," exclaimed the Governor. "And all Democrats, I suppose."

"All but one," said the father, proudly. "They're all Democrats but John, the little rascal. He got to readin'."—*Montreal Star.*



The Presentation —London Opinion

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Signs

A PLEASANT young man called at my door with a supply of printed signs, such as: "Bell Out of Order, Please Knock"; "No Bread Today"; "No Milk Today"; "Please Leave Package Next Door"; and a great variety of others. I had been needing just such signs, and had formerly resorted to hand-printed ones, which I was usually ashamed to have on view.

I considered this sign service unique. The young man told me that he was a printer without regular work when this idea came to him. His signs were meeting a need and he was selling them at almost every house where he stopped.— D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

Rabelais Gets Home

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RABELAIS, the great French satirist, during a visit to Rome found himself with insufficient means to return to his native shores. He managed to get as far as Lyons, but here his money gave out. Here he thought up a means of travel which would have been unsafe for anyone less known.

After a hearty supper at an inn, he ordered a room for the night and told the host that though he was meanly dressed and traveled on foot, he would pay him well for his hospitality. Then he filled several small bags with ashes and called for the services of a lad who could write. A youth answered the summons and was instructed to write the following labels and attach them to the bags: "Poison Pour Faire Perir le Roi" and "Poison Pour Faire Perir la Reine." Rabelais swore the lad to secrecy, dismissed him and retired to await results, which were not long in coming.

Naturally, the boy could not refrain from passing on the secret threat against the King and Queen; and gendarmes soon swarmed into the inn, arrested the writer, and seized the bags.

Rabelais immediately demanded to be taken before the King. This suited the local constabulary, so horses were furnished and the prisoner was escorted, well fed and cared for, to his destination, Versailles. Here justice was meted out in gales of laughter and general merriment of the court when Rabelais' ingenious method of returning home was disclosed.

Puzzle Corner

X

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

MORE hints for beginners are included with today's cryptic message. Those who desire to work without these hints, should merely cover them with a piece of paper as they decipher the hidden words. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

AB CDE FDEGH GAIJ K LDMJ

HABBANEGO NMCQODPMKL

DNNTADRKGGC, GJO *QESSGJ-

TLAOU IRDF. FMAOJ UAL AR

NKMJ DB *BJKOEMJ *JHAODM.

First, of course, there is that single letter "K" which may represent either A, I, or O. Looking over some of the longer words and testing to see how one of these might fit, we note that one ends in the four letters "KGGC." Double letters preceding a final letter suggest a suffix, and I am sure that you will readily guess it to be "LLY." "KGGC," therefore, would suggest the suffix "ALLY." Try these substitutions. Now you will notice that your second word "CDE," starts with the letter "Y." Such a 3-letter word, starting with "Y" immediately suggests—what's that? Yes, either "Yes" or "You," or possibly "Yet." Let us try "YOU" in this case. Now—can you complete the crypt without referring to the answer which appears elsewhere on this page? Save these hints. As time goes on, you will find them of value in solving more difficult cryptograms. Note: The asterisk (*) denotes the use of a capital letter.

2. How's Your Aim?

Here's another name for a "Deletion" puzzle. At a shooting gallery eight balloons are displayed, with one letter on each. These spell out the word "PILASTER." Can you break one balloon at a time, leaving the others in their same order, and yet spelling a complete word each time? Try aiming at that letter "I" first, which will leave you the word "PLASTER." Try your skill on the rest.

3. Letter Changing

Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, try changing the word "MORE" to "LESS" in four moves.

4. Hill Climbing

A man climbed to the top of a hill at the rate of 1½ miles an hour. He came down at the rate of 4½ miles an hour. It took him six hours to make the round trip. How far was it from the bottom to the top of the hill?

5. A Rebus

A five-letter word is represented in rebus form by the letter below. The verse gives a clue.

W

In whatever place you look,
You will find me;
In which event, I am sure,
You will mind me.

[Answers appear elsewhere]

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: In exchange for Lindbergh we get Jimmy Walker and an English radio amateur who plays 20 instruments. It is what keeps Great Britain great.

Nashville Tennessean: Proponents of the new Soil Conservation Act are finding it much easier to provide contentment for the cows than the cow owners.

El Paso World News: Dizzy Dean, in Florida, has been teaching golf pros their own game, and some day soon a collector must try to explain the income tax to Einstein.

Detroit Free Press: The great need of the world is a patriotic band tune that will thrill people as they march up to pay taxes.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

What Money Cannot Buy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A WELL-TO-DO man and wife, who lived in New York, found that they had a large number of "poor relations"; and them they gladly helped. Among them were some rather distant cousins of the wife, who had a farm in Maine, and whom they had obliged with a temporary loan to meet mortgage interest payments.

Of all the relatives, those in Maine seemed the only ones who felt that they, in turn, could do something for their "rich relatives."

Every fall they sent to New York a large box of hand-picked apples. In the spring they would send a moss-packed bunch of trailing arbutus, which brought a breath of freshness to the New York apartment. Just before Christmas, they would send fragrant pine branches, with best wishes for a happy Christmas season.

In such small ways as these, the Maine relatives showed their thoughtfulness and their appreciation. They could give the rich man and his wife what money could not buy.

The other relatives, appreciative also, felt that there was nothing they could do, and accepted with only spoken thanks.

Each group of relatives was remembered in the rich man's will, but to those in Maine also went a note that the lawyers had been instructed to deliver. It said:

"My wife and I have never been able to tell you how much your kindness and thoughtfulness has done for us. Sometimes, I think, people get the mistaken idea that because a man has wealth, he can buy anything he needs. To you, who have had the insight to realize that the gift with kind thoughts behind it, no matter how small its money value, is worth more than anything we could ever purchase, we send our heartfelt thanks and our lasting appreciation."

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Venerable Bede

FOUR centuries before the Norman Conquest of England a pious monk, affectionately known as the Venerable Bede, brought fame to the Northumbrian monastery of Jarrow-on-Tyne. Bede is well known for his "Ecclesiastical History" and many other works, including Bible Commentaries and volumes on rhetoric, astronomy, and other subjects. But to the student of the English Bible, Bede's most interesting achievement is his translation of the Fourth Gospel into early English—a translation which is now unfortunately no longer extant.

A touching tale is told of how, in his last days, Bede prepared this rendering for the use of his followers, himself passing away just as he had dictated the closing words of the final chapter. As he wrote down the last sentence, his scribe had said: "Now it is finished"; words which were echoed by the aged scholar in their Biblical sense: "Thou hast spoken truly, 'It is finished.'"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Letter Game

A GAME which is a stimulating beginning for an evening party is played by giving each player a sheet of paper on which certain words have been listed, such as: author, opera singer, motion picture actress, radio performer, playwright, novel, artist, political figure, plant, flower, vegetable, bird, etc.

Each person takes a turn in calling out a letter. If the letter called out is "S," each player has one minute in which to fill in a name beginning with "S" for each of the classifications on the list. The list of classifications may be changed to suit the inclinations of your guests; but a few difficult ones always add zest. The one having scored the most points may be given an inexpensive but fanciful prize.—A. B., Brooklyn.

Odds and Ends

Unusual Business

A New York firm that makes a business of compiling mailing lists, will for example, send you the names of 634 pickle makers for $5, or a list of 9046 Chinese laundries for $50.

Marcels, Permanents, Etc.

The 30,000 beauty shops catering to women in the United States have an annual business of $200,000,000.

Almost a Pound a Month

If the 1935 peanut crop had been equally distributed among all United States inhabitants your share would have been 10 pounds.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Anything for Publicity*

By LE PELLEY

HARKAM JAARS ALIAS SAMUEL HAMTREE IS FOUND BY THE STRANGER
I
WE FIND THAT THE STRANGER IS A PRODUCER AND HARKAM JAARS....
HAMTREE, THIS IS THE CLEVEREST PUBLICITY STUNT IN MANY YEARS! THE COUNTRY IS ALL AGOG OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF THERE ACTUALLY BEING A MAN FROM MARS! THE ADVERTISING IT WILL GIVE YOUR PLAY IS WORTH THOUSANDS
I WANT TO PRODUCE YOUR PLAY "THE MAN FROM MARS" AFTER ALL, HAMTREE, AND I WANT YOU IN THE LEADING ROLE!
?
THANK YOU MR. HAMMERSMITH.
IT'S STRANGE I DIDN'T SEE THE VALUE OF YOUR PLAY AT FIRST.....BUT THIS STUNT OF YOURS WILL MAKE THE COUNTRY CONSCIOUS OF "THE MAN FROM MARS"!!
AN ACTOR!
PHOOEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Translation*

By THE HAGERS

家鴨様
私ハヅレイクヴィルへ
四月十五日ニキマス
サトー
THE LETTER FROM JAPAN
"I HAVE A LETTER," JOE BEGAN, "FROM SOMEONE LIVING IN JAPAN."
SAID GANDER JIM, "AT DRAKEVILLE 'U', I STUDIED JAPANESE, IT'S TRUE.
AT TRANSLATING, I'M RATHER SLOW. 'AHIRU'—THAT MEANS 'DUCK', I KNOW.
'COME—DRAKEVILLE—APRIL 15TH.' SAY! YOUR NIPPON FRIEND IS DUE TODAY!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Keeping Popular Government Popular

THE contest between democracy and dictatorship is more than a clash of theories. It is a competition also in effective government.

Whether dictatorships actually are more efficient than democracies is a question to which no final answer can be given. When weaknesses develop in a parliamentary system of government they are exposed and denounced, no shackles being available for the suppression of critical opinion. If they develop in a dictatorship they can be hidden at least for a time. But the fact that inefficiency and cumbersomeness can be cited to whip up discontent among popularly governed people, and that the effect of this discontent cannot always be limited to the political party in power but may contribute to dissatisfaction with the very system of government itself, makes doubly necessary every measure that will safeguard the efficacy of popular rule.

So the question President Dodds of Princeton University raised the other day when he spoke at the University of Virginia's services in memory of Thomas Jefferson is indeed a "basic" one: "Can we have expert administration with popular government, or must one be sacrificed to the other?"

While the ink was drying on those constitutional provisions which were intended to safeguard the American system against danger of a too powerful central government, economic forces were in action which were to make a trend toward centralization of power inevitable. In the last few years Federal Government has assumed responsibility faster than in any similar period but without offering a corresponding degree of assurance that its added authority would be properly administered. Too many of the dangers of centralization have been risked; too few of the gains which centralization should buy have been obtained.

But many of the advantages are still obtainable through expert administration. The relative esteem in which the AAA was held was due in no small measure to the fact that its administration was in the hands of the trained civil servants who comprise the Department of Agriculture. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, moreover, put up a stiff fight against Postmaster General Farley's attempts to make spoils out of AAA posts.

An extension of the merit system of appointing government employees and the fostering of the career tradition among these workers can do much to answer Dr. Dodds's question in the affirmative. A broader purpose than the improvement of government office personnel would be served by civil service reforms; the appeal of what Dr. Dodds calls "intoxicating philosophies" would be lessened by every advance toward efficiency in popular government.

The public should recognize that the patronage system is so useful to politics that no departure from it will be likely unless such departure can be turned into political capital. Practically every advance in the civil service system has been purchased at some sacrifice to political necessities and demands. Yet if nothing more than improved government services resulted the price would be in some measure justified.

From the point of view which Dr. Dodds has taken—that the ultimate success or failure of the popular system of government is dependent on such increased efficiency as only a broadened merit system can provide—the political price of such improvement seems insignificant. Dr. Dodds may seem to have overstated his views. On the other hand, it should be clear that the increase in government responsibility is not likely to be reversed unless present trends in economic development are greatly modified, and that the future will bring more urgent rather than less urgent demands for efficiency in popular government.

Skyways for Highways

WHEN the British House of Commons is called upon to discuss the Air Ministry it usually finds itself concerned with two strangely contrasting problems: the destructive purposes to which air strength is devoted; the splendid civilizing work that can be done by civil aviation. Happily, in a recent discussion of his department, the Minister, Lord Swinton, having explained the proposed huge expansion of the air force for fighting purposes, was able to turn to the promising expansion of the civil flying services.

The Empire imposes upon Great Britain the necessity of bringing far-flung spaces closer together in time. Air-mail services must be quick, cheap, regular. They must carry passengers safely and in comfort. They must link up all the scattered areas, and it is important that in the near future they should co-operate in providing communications with the United States and Canada.

The foundations of British air transport policy are now firmly laid. It is to the credit of British enterprise that the part taken by the Government is comparatively small. While the Government enforces strict regulations, and confers a monopoly on Imperial Airways over all Empire and transatlantic routes, the subsidy it grants is about one third of that paid to air services last year by the French Government, and two thirds that paid by the Italian Government. Yet the tonmileage carried by Imperial Airways was much greater than the corresponding French and Italian figures. The mileage of the Imperial air routes is 21,243. Plans have been made which will extend these to 41,405.

The last fifteen months have been a period of intensified efforts in long-distance flying. It would be easy to arrange spectacular record-breaking flights. But such flights do not meet the needs of a reliable Empire service. For this several factors are necessary: safety and reliability—engines of soundest make and pilots men of highest experience; the highest speed which is consistent with the maintenance of an exact time-table; there must be elaborate ground organization and co-operation with the countries to be visited. And there is another desideratum — ceaseless enterprise in opening up new routes. The next field of conquest is to be the Atlantic. The success which is anticipated here, and has been prepared for by many experiments, can be complete only if there is close co-operation with Pan American Airways and its affiliates.

The task that has yet to be performed is a gigantic one. In character it is fundamentally different from that of military air forces. Its function is the civilizing one of bringing countries closer together; and though it works through national agencies, its success at every stage depends on friendly co-operation with air interests in other countries.

Justice for Juniors

JURIDICAL procedure in the State of New Jersey has been so much under fire in recent months that many have wondered whether any good thing can come out of its law courts. It can, of course, and has, as a general rule.

From Jersey City now comes a police force regulation altogether cheering. "Never arrest a boy offender," commands Mayor Frank Hague in a general letter to patrol officers. "Co-operate heartily with the Bureau of Special Service."

Before that bureau was established, the Mayor declares, young delinquents were herded into patrol wagons and arraigned in court with hardened offenders. The chief effect was to make boys little heroes in the eyes of themselves and their companions. Now the bureau offices are in the School Administration Building and every effort is made to keep youngsters away from the atmosphere of a police court.

"First take the juvenile off the street, to his home or into the nearest store," the Mayor orders. After the questioning, have him detained until a parent or some responsible person can take charge of him. "The juvenile must not be brought to any police station," he enjoins.

Much of youthful delinquency is boyish exuberance lacking a normal, wholesome outlet. A few years from now not a few of Jersey City's highly respected citizens will probably silently, but none the less sincerely, thank its present Mayor.

Scaring the Customer

TIMELY protest against a British Government advertisement suggesting fear has just been made by Sir Arnold Wilson, Conservative M. P. Opposing in the British House of Commons an advertisement restriction bill which left this evil untouched, Sir Arnold said:

> The loathsome atmosphere of fear is being created by a thousand advertisements. I shall not take up the time of the House by mentioning them by name. We all know of them—the fear of some form of disease, the fear of some personal disability, the fear for one's children, the fear for one's family.
>
> The perpetual appeal to fear is one of the worst forms of advertisement, and is of quite recent growth; and I am sorry to see that the Postmaster General himself has been guilty of appealing to it quite recently in connection with the telephone service, by pointing out how mothers may well be afraid of their children being run over in the street and how nice it would be to have a telephone so as to be able to make sure, by telephoning to the headmaster, that their children were in fact being detained at school. That is an unworthy form of advertisement, and the less we hear of it the better.

Sir Arnold is right. But Britain is not alone in tolerating this abuse of advertising. In the United States also the appeal of advertising too often is not to the potential customer's good sense, but to his vanity and to his fear. Such advertising policies are shortsighted, and some advertisers already are aware, or are waking up to the fact, that you can't frighten all the people all the time any more than you can fool them.

Harvard—Adolescence

Book News of the Day

LAST year in an introductory volume entitled "The Founding of Harvard College," Samuel Eliot Morison discussed the origin and development of educational institutions throughout the civilized world, describing Harvard's infancy, tracing her descent through her most immediate ancestor, Cambridge University in England. In the latest two volumes of the history, published in connection with the tercentennial anniversary, HARVARD COLLEGE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $7.50), Professor Morison continues the story with an account of Colonial students, tutors, presidents, charters and an important study of the seventeenth-century curriculum.

In 1650 Harvard received her first charter which has been, with interruptions that lasted until 1707, a fundamental source of authority. The college was supported by the legislature, and by such public revenue as that derived from the Charlestown Ferry, but from Henry Dunster down to the present time the search for private gifts and legacies has been an essential function of the president. The search, one learns, was only partially successful, especially after the King Philip's War, when Harvard was, according to Increase Mather, "in a low and languishing state."

* * *

Professor Morison paints bright pictures of all the presidents. With Increase Mather he is particularly successful. For here was a man who, in less just hands, might have been made a villain rather than first a "Yankee Mazarin," later a vain, weak creature whose tragedy was his inability to return to England. "Not again was he to stand before Caesar; nevermore to preach in the dissenting chapels at Newington Green, Holborn and Hackney; never again to hear the soft, well-bred voices of dear Sir Henry Ashurst and kind Lady Sutherland; no more to rummage in the bookstalls of St. Paul's Churchyard, or read the Gazettes in the coffee-houses of Fleet Street; never again to breathe that sweet, smoky, titillating, dirty, divine atmosphere of London."

Harvard College was never a divinity school, although many graduates became ministers. Professor Morison is equally anxious to dispel another illusion, that of the grim, repellent Puritan. "We are," he writes, "so used to judging Puritanism from the gnarled and bitter fruit of a dying orchard, an orchard starved by nineteenth-century industrialism, that we forget the original Puritan's enjoyment of light, love and beauty—an enjoyment which lay in no secret and shameful recess of his mind, but in the humanity that his education comprehended."

* * *

The seventeenth-century student differed in many ways from his modern counterpart. He took part in no sports, if one discounts riots and the breaking of windowpanes. His college work, both written and oral, was conducted in Latin. Just what and how the seventeenth-century Harvard man studied, Professor Morison confesses in his preface, was most difficult to write about, and also, one gathers, most necessary to the story. If the chapters devoted to the curriculum make rather concentrated intellectual fare, they will be received by the thoughtful as brilliant contributions to the history of American education.

The treatise is lighted by beacons of humor. The solid timber of information floats easily in an amusing narrative which also contains accounts of student pranks and sidelights on New England history.

D. H.

Milked But Not Fed

Signposts in Essex

WE SPREAD the Ordnance Survey maps out on the table, and inspected them idly. Suddenly Elizabeth brightened.

"Look!" she exclaimed. "There's Tolleshunt D'Arcy!"

"Who," I inquired, "is Tolleshunt D'Arcy?"

"Don't be absurd," she replied. "It's a village. What a magnificent name! Chivalry, and Plantagenets, and tournaments, and knights at arms, and all that sort of thing. It sounds as though it might be in Dorset, like Winterbourne Abbas and Collingbourne Ducis."

But it was not at the map of Dorset that we were looking. No. This was not Wessex, but Essex.

And so it happened that, on the first sunshiny Saturday afternoon of spring, we found ourselves plunging down the narrow by-roads and round the tortuous corners that lead to the shy seclusion of Tolleshunt D'Arcy, a village which, although not more than 50 miles from London, seems as unknown and as remote as if it were in the far north of Scotland.

There were few others on the roads. Essex is a rather neglected county. When I put this point to her, Elizabeth was ready with one of her ingenious explanations.

"Motorists do not come to Essex because they read maps, and on maps they come across a series of the most unattractive names that anyone could think of."

"What do you mean?" I demanded.

"Who wants to visit a place called Maggot's End?" was her reply. "Or who would like to stay in Messing or Mucking? Or lunch at Cabbage End? It makes no difference that these are very charming and beautiful villages. Their names hide their attractiveness."

Now, I realize that to differ from Elizabeth is a serious matter. But on this point I felt bound to disagree.

"There are villages with unappealing names in other counties than Essex," I answered. "Yet they remain popular enough. And there are pleasantly-named hamlets in Essex, too."

"That's true," said Elizabeth generously. "Think where we are going at this very moment."

"Or look at that signpost. King's End and World's End. You could scarcely ask for a more regally dramatic name than that."

* * *

As we rolled along, the character of Essex scenery gradually defined itself. It is unsensational. It is not one of the record-breaking counties. It never dazzles the eyes. It is moderate and restrained. It does not erupt into mountains, like Wales, or Derbyshire, or Scotland. Unlike Yorkshire or Sussex, it has no seacoast to speak of. Its typical scenes are wide horizons, hens crossing the road, trees, marshes, weathered gates, wooden houses, russet-colored farms, and winding lanes. Its history has been cut to the same pattern. Courts and Parliaments it has never known. The great movements of politics and economics have passed it by. In one's strenuous, energetic, ambitious moods, Essex may seem a little dull. But at other times its serenity, and its gray, rain-washed skies, are very comforting.

By this time, the signposts were marked, somewhat familiarly, "T. D'Arcy." . . . It proved to be a tiny village like any other Essex village, with a few houses and a church. It made no attempt to live up to its magnificent name. Perhaps it even felt a little self-conscious, like a meek and inoffensive youngster whose parents have christened him "Sennacherib Napoleon."

"How extraordinarily peaceful it all is," said Elizabeth as we stopped beside the little church with its old, gray tower.

"Why extraordinary?" I inquired, anxious as ever for information.

"Because it's just about as noisy as Piccadilly Circus," she replied. And she was right, for the air was loud and musical with the sound of birds. Rooks, indefatigable and solemn, cawed a kind of ground-bass for the general orchestra.

* * *

We entered the tiny porch, and pushed open the ancient door. It showed an interior, small, gray, stone-cold, but oddly attractive. It was full of quaint things. The pews for the Lord of the Manor and his retainers were set in what was practically a small room by itself on the left-hand side of the church. A view of the choir would have been completely cut off by a projecting wall had not this wall had a "squint" carved out of it. There were a number of what might be called "kangaroo" hassocks, with hymnals tucked away in pouches in their backs. Heating appeared to be by means of minute pits of coal sunk into the floor in the center aisle, and covered by iron gratings.

Essex possesses no world-famous cathedrals, throwing themselves up to the sky in pride and majesty. In architecture, as in other things, it is quiet, unpretentious, unobtrusive — like this little village church. Its humility and simplicity have, for some people, a charm that the more splendid counties and grander buildings often miss, a charm that is symbolized by the village of Tolleshunt D'Arcy.

HAROLD HOBSON

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Studying Soil Surveys

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The agricultural articles in the Monitor continue to be, as they have been for three years past, the most accurate, intelligent, and sympathetic studies of farm problems to be found in any urban paper. There are almost daily examples of this, but the editorial on, and the front-page write-up of, the new Soil Conservation Act in a recent issue are especially good.

May I suggest one misconception which the untrained reader might receive from this very sympathetic discussion of the problems involved in administering the new act? In this discussion a twenty-five-year-old soil survey is brought up as a help in appraising the land, and condemned on account of its age.

A soil survey is *not* a survey of productivity. It is the mapping of soil types—a survey of the *nature* of the soils in the area, their parent material, their topography, their physical and chemical make-up, and the conditions under which they were developed. All these things have a fundamental bearing on soil productivity, but this is also influenced greatly by current treatment—the crops just grown on the land, fertilizer and lime applied, erosion control practices, and so on.

"Farmer Belknap's" soil would have been classified as the same soil type fifteen years ago as now, although he was perfectly justified in his contention that the productivity might have changed in that time. Nevertheless, knowing the soil type is a tremendous help to the committees in evaluating farm productivity.

Appraisals for the AAA corn-hog program in Ohio were quite widely based on soil surveys, although some of our detailed surveys were even more than twenty-five years old. Recently the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has published productivity ratings of practically all soil types in the State, based on the detailed survey of less than half the State.

Thus it is as a basis from which to start that the soil surveys function in the adjustment programs, and not as ready-made appraisals. But wherever used, this soil survey basis, because it is the natural, fundamental one, has ironed out disputes and made possible objective and impersonal appraisements.

C. J. WILLARD,
Associate in Agronomy,
Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station
Columbus, Ohio

Conquering by Kindness

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"The only way to conquer the world is to be kinder to people than they expect," said Christopher Morley, the author, speaking at Northwestern University's Thorne Hall here recently. The difficulty between France and Germany could have been solved ere this by the use of such tactics, he claimed.

France could have "outsmarted" Hitler, Mr. Morley said, if the French had welcomed the German troops into the Rhineland, told Hitler they were expecting them, that the Rhine country really belonged to Germany, and they, the French, were glad the Germans had come.

He holds no brief for Germany, the author declared. But France, he contended, has been fearing ever since the Treaty of Versailles that Germany would do just the thing it has now done. France has been expecting it.

Hitler did not expect his move to be met with kindness. For France to have done so would have taken the wind out of his sails. You can conquer the world with kindness, Mr. Morley repeated, adding half humorously, "at any rate, it is the only thing that has not yet been tried."

Another writer, Edwin Markham, has given the same sound advice on defeating one's enemy:

> He drew a circle that shut me out,
> Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout.
> But love and I had the wit to win,
> We drew a circle that took him in.

When will the nations be smart enough to try it?

GRACE M. MILLER

Chicago, Ill.

The Wide Horizon

Disarming for Security

A GENEVA ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Sisley Huddleston

THERE is no question of nominating a new president of the Disarmament Conference in the place of Mr. Arthur Henderson. On the contrary, most countries now proclaim the necessity of arming on a greater scale than ever. To be sure, they have never ceased to rearm since the war, but at least they have hitherto contemplated disarming as a possibility. Now they frankly accept intensive rearming as the only policy.

When one looks at the condition of the world today it is difficult to blame any individual nation for arming; but, collectively, they are surely wrong. Russia's army is said to be the biggest in the world. Germany is availing itself of its new-found freedom to arm. France is bristling with fortifications. The Little Entente, though in a precarious economic situation, is armed to the teeth. And now Great Britain reluctantly accepts the view that if everybody else is arming, she must also rearm.

The other day a highly responsible minister pleaded with strange logic for greater armaments in the name of disarmament. Before there could be disarmament, he said, there must be a strong League of Nations, ready to enforce sanctions, ready to face war for the sake of peace, and this implied the existence of formidable forces.

For years we have been preaching that the surest way of provoking hostilities is to multiply cannon, machine guns, tanks, battleships and airplanes. We have been preaching that when the munitions of war are sufficiently accumulated they demand their own employment. For years we have been preaching that the war machine is like Frankenstein's monster and may escape from our control.

* * *

Now we are asked to unsay all this. We are asked not only to acquiesce in rearmament, but to declare that it is the only way to peace. We are asked not merely to approve, but to clamor for the thing we have repudiated. It is our pacifist propaganda which is held to justify an enormous expenditure on preparations for mass murder.

Can cynicism and false reasoning be pushed further than this? It is possible that there is such manifest bad faith that rearming has become an essential precaution. It is possible that the problem of self-protection acutely arises. It is possible that the organization of peace has temporarily broken down. I do not pronounce on these points. But I do regard as an insult offered to our intelligence the pretext that bigger armaments are the necessary outcome of the system of collective security.

The "catch" should be apparent. It is urged that since we have decided on a system of collective security we are pledged to defend not only ourselves but our neighbors, and therefore must be considerably stronger than before.

This is a flagrant distortion of the idea of collective security. For if collective security means anything whatever—if it is not simply nonsensical and mischievous claptrap—it means that we are sharing our responsibility with fifty-odd nations. We are not taking on the burden of these fifty-odd nations. They, on the contrary, are helping to take over our burden.

If collective security is a reality—even if it only begins to be a possibility—it implies a general reduction of armaments, not their augmentation. The theory on which it is based is that fifty nations (let us say) will stand together against any one of their number—or any one outside the combination—who is guilty of aggression. Elementary arithmetic should inform us that each nation will have need of far smaller forces if it can count on the support of forty-nine allies against one belligerent.

* * *

Elementary arithmetic must, of course, be corrected. It is indisputable that some of the stronger nations must bear the brunt. It is indisputable that the strength of the potential aggressor must be taken into consideration. It is indisputable that there may be divisions even among the League nations. Certainly we cannot dream of dividing our forces by any mathematical factor. But at any rate we are entitled to say that collective security cannot justify the multiplication of forces.

The whole essence of collective security is that it should diminish the present burden of defensive forces. If it does not lighten the burden by sharing the risks, it is a delusion. If it means that we take everybody else's share, instead of distributing our own share, it should not be called collective security.

Either the governments do not believe in collective security, in which case they have no right to pretend they are acting on its behalf in taking measures that collective security should make superfluous; or they do believe in collective security, in which case they should draw the deduction that disarmament is practicable. Collective security is a pooling of resources. The community of nations must come to each other's aid immediately and effectively. Can we count on that? If we can, it is surely not in the name of collective security that we are rearming. If we cannot, we should frankly admit that collective security is not within sight. It is a sheer abuse of the phrase of collective security to invoke it for the purpose of strengthening military organizations.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, APRIL 15, 1936

And So, Europe Arms

By the Rt. Honorable Lord Strabolgi

WHAT LIES BEHIND THE ARMING OF EUROPE? That a feverish arms race is threatened is, unhappily, only too true. This vast aggregate expenditure on the most fearful modern weapons of destruction will entail financial and economic sacrifices. Germany is experiencing great difficulty in purchasing the necessary raw materials from abroad and in maintaining the vast number of workers employed in this non-productive capacity. It has been stated that during 1935 the Reich spent $6,000,000,000 on arms. Even if this is 100 per cent overstatement, the sums spent are enormous.

France, clinging to the gold standard, is suffering from the full effects of deflation. The Banque de France has had to borrow heavily from the Bank of England to maintain the exchange.

Britain herself has only just emerged from the trough of a serious industrial depression, and even now has only recovered a little more than half her former export trade. Not one of these countries is paying its external debts in full. Britain and France, in particular, have defaulted on the debts of the last war to the United States of America.

Russia is still struggling to reorganize her industries and to build up new ones, yet is engaged in a colossal armaments program both in the air and for the increase and strengthening of the army. The smaller states—Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Poland—are still straining their financial resources to increase their fighting forces.

Taxation is very high in all these countries. There is no doubt that the will of the masses of the people in all the states concerned is toward peace; but they acquiesce in vast preparations for a possible war.

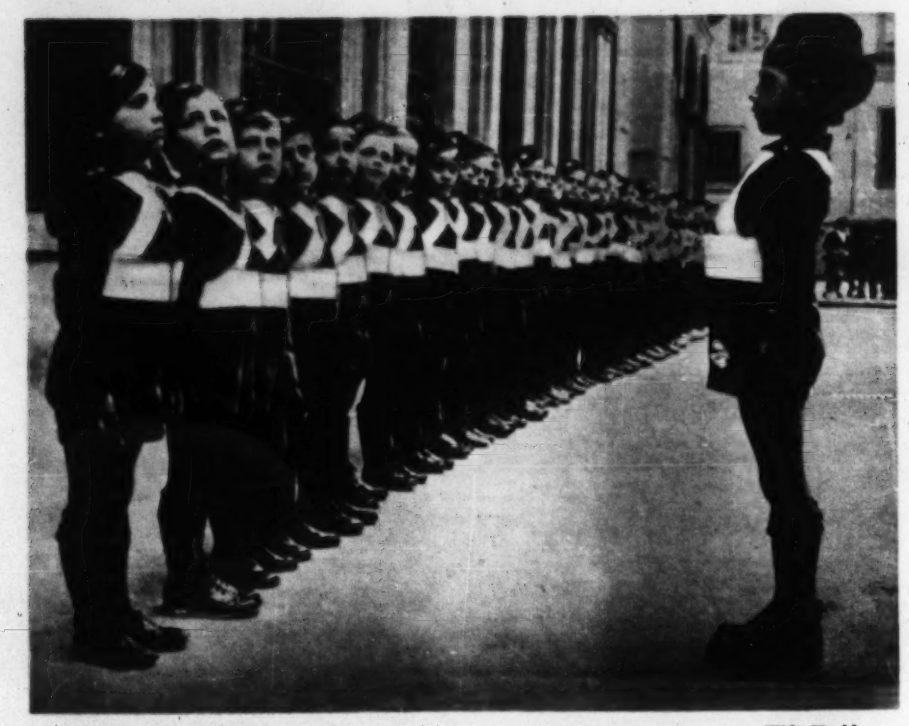
True, Italy is engaged in what her rulers are pleased to call a colonial war. An intensive propaganda has whipped up some popular enthusiasm in Italy and a few easy victories have helped. Disillusion would follow rapidly if there was any serious setback in the Italian campaign in Africa.

In Germany, an unexampled governmental propaganda machine has been used under high pressure to militarize the thoughts of the German common people. Nevertheless the rulers of Germany always begin and end the fiercest of speeches by proclaiming their devotion to the cause of peace. Indeed, the Germans have been taught to believe that the very armaments and conscription which entail such sacrifices upon them are, first and foremost, a means of insuring a peaceful future.

The reluctance of the masses of the French to engage in military adventures is well known. Frenchmen would fight if their country was actually invaded by a foreign army; but not otherwise. The bulk of the English people would only be induced to engage in any war with the greatest of difficulty. The same holds good with regard to all the European peoples.

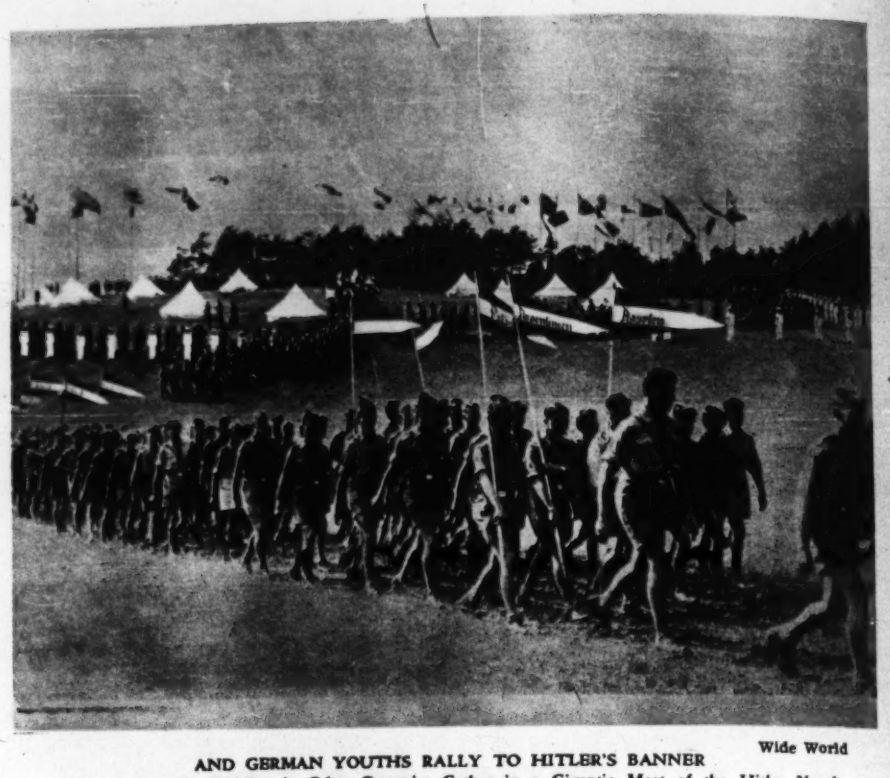
Why, then, this tremendous rearming?

There are a number of causes. They act and react on each other. The principal cause is fear. Hostility to Communism is part of the creed of the National Socialist Party which rules Germany. This means, in practice, hostility to Russia. The Russians, remembering the early declarations of the National Socialist



Wide World

AND SO, ITALY TRAINS ITS YOUTH FOR WARFARE
"The Sons of the Wolf," Youngest of the Fascisti, Drilling for Their First March Through Rome.



Wide World

AND GERMAN YOUTHS RALLY TO HITLER'S BANNER
Sons of Germans Residing in Other Countries Gather in a Gigantic Meet of the Hitler Youth Organization Outside Berlin.

Wide World

AND IN MOSCOW YOUNG RESERVES OF THE RED ARMY DRILL
Climaxing Youth Day in Moscow, Armed Youth, Sworn to Defend the Soviet Republic, Marches Through Red Square.

leaders, notably Hitler and Rosenberg, believe that if the Germans can buy off or intimidate the other European nations they will seek expansion toward the East; which means at the expense of Russia. They believe, further, that it is the German policy to seek for allies in this adventure, and that these allies will probably include Japan and possibly Poland. Because of this fear the Russians have created a standing army of 1,300,000 men and are believed to be capable of mobilizing 12,000,000 men. They have built up a very strong air force, which, when speaking in the Chamber in Paris in February last, was described by the French Air Minister, Pierre Cot, as the strongest in Europe, comprising 3000 first-line machines. The Red armies are heavily mechanized. No doubt much of this armament expansion by the Soviet Government is with the object of safeguarding the eastern Siberian territories from an anticipated Japanese attack; but the Germans believe it is directed against them.

* * *

There is another reason for the German rearmament. The disarmament clauses of the treaty of peace enforced on Germany by the victorious allies in 1918 have been represented to the German people as a humiliation and a badge of inferiority. The very fact that Germany was not allowed to have warships above the modest tonnage of 10,000, or heavy artillery, or tanks, or war airplanes, was a reason for desiring these things as a symbol of equal sovereignty.

Almost the last of the penal clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, the demilitarized zone along the Rhine, has now been violently swept away by one of Hitler's coups de theatre. Only the non-possession of colonies remains as a sign of the final defeat of the German armies in the great war. This German rearmament has alarmed all her neighbors, and they, in their turn, are building up their defenses; for it has been coupled with an extreme Nationalist propaganda advocating the incorporation of all German-speaking peoples within the Reich.

This racial doctrine, which is as fundamental to the National Socialist creed as is opposition to Communism, would, if carried out, mean the absorption, or reabsorption, of the German-speaking inhabitants of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Luxembourg, Lorraine and Switzerland. Some of the protagonists of this racial doctrine include the Dutch and Flemings of Belgium within this hoped-for great German system.

The apologists of the National Socialist regime declare that the effort is to be only cultural; that any Nationalist penetration would be political and not by force of arms. Yet Germany's neighbors believe that this racial desire can only be consummated by force of arms, which would mean a general European war.

* * *

Now it may be asked: Is there not a preventative value in the League of Nations and the system of collective security embodied in the Covenant? It is true that the whole of the nations of Europe, with the exception of Germany, are members of the League. Until the Ethiopian adventure the Italians were prepared to play their part in the League also. When, two years ago, there was a serious threat by resurgent Germany to Austria, the Italians were prepared to resist any incursion into Austria by the Germans by force of arms, and they also expected assistance from other states-members of the League.

In theory, the collective system should preserve the peace of Europe, entailing only a moderate military expenditure by the parties in the system.

* * *

Thus, take the particular case of a real breach of the peace by Germany. It is known at the present time that the German army is by no means ready for war. In March, 1935, Herr Hitler decided to face the signatory powers of the Treaty of Versailles with the *fait accompli* of the reintroduction of conscription. The professional army leaders in Germany were opposed, on military grounds, to the step being taken at that time and in such a sudden way. To increase the Reichswehr from a nominal strength of 100,000 men into an army, raised by conscription, of 600,000 men, and to attempt to do it in 12 months, was bound to place a great strain on the existing army organization. There has been much confusion as a result. An efficient army must have its proper proportion of officers and noncommissioned officers. There were not nearly enough of these professional soldiers available. Retired officers and sergeants, veterans of the last World War, were called to train the new recruits. It is generally accepted that it will be at least two years before the enlarged German army will be capable of taking the field. It may be considerably longer before the equipment and organization are available for a complete mobilization.

Germany's neighbors, notably France, Poland, Belgium and Czechoslovakia, have large conscript armies completely equipped and organized and ready for mobilization. Even after the German army has been reconstituted in full strength, if the collective system could be made effective and could be relied upon, the existing military forces available would be, at any rate on paper, overwhelmingly stronger.

* * *

Why is it, then, that the British Government, in particular, is breaking away from all previous national traditions? Why this feverish program for the expansion of our armaments, involving an expenditure over and above the considerable naval and military budgets of previous years of $1,200,000,000 to be used in the next three years?

The answer is that the efficacy of the collective system in practice is doubted. Its first real test was in the fall of 1931, when the Japanese began their imperialistic conquests in Manchuria and North China. According to the Covenant of the League of Nations, China could have looked for protection to the other states-members of the League. The Chinese Government did not appeal to the League of Nations, because it was told that sanctions against Japan would not be forthcoming.

I need not here enter into the reasons why sanctions were not applied to Japan, but the fact that they were not used, nor even an attempt made to use them, was the first serious setback to the League of Nations itself. This had a profound, though largely unvoiced, effect on public opinion everywhere.

Then came the Italian aggression against Ethiopia. It was known for months beforehand that Signor Mussolini was determined to embark on an imperialist war of conquest. Yet no serious preparations were made by the other members of the League to prevent hostilities. When the Italian armies actually invaded Ethiopian territory the Council of the League acted with commendable rapidity and firmness, but only in a limited direction.

If full economic sanctions have not been applied against Italy, the doubters naturally ask what chance would there be of complete economic sanctions being applied to Germany, whose foreign trade is far more important? And if the advocates of collective security cannot even guarantee that full economic sanctions would be applied to Germany in case of aggression, how much less can they be sure of the far greater sacrifice of military sanctions being undertaken?

There has been, therefore, a loss of faith in the collective system through the League of Nations, and it is reflected in the armament programs now in hand.

* * *

If the will to war exists, wars can be waged with light or primitive armaments, as all history shows; but it is also a fact that great armaments create a war mentality. The swiftness and terror of the new air weapon is a very real cause of war fears and war mentalities.

The airmen themselves believe that with the increasing ceiling and speed of the bombing airplane there is no real defense against it. The advocates of disarmament have carried on an intensive campaign for years describing the horrors of aerial warfare. The common people in the countries concerned are, therefore, inclined to support their governments in the hope of creating air forces of such strength as to terrorize their neighbors into keeping the peace.

Yet the air weapon would be the means of enforcing peace if only some effective system of collective security, in which the peoples believed, could be created.

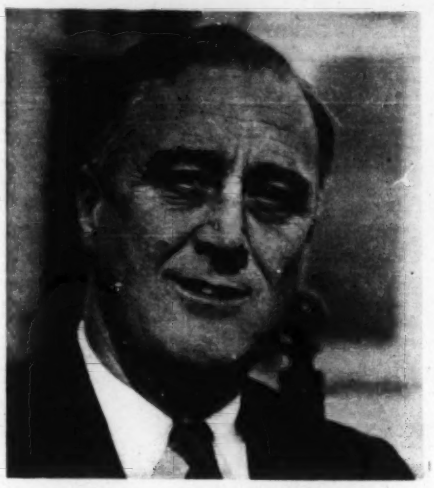
If the general peace survives the present Rhineland crisis, there will be almost a certainty of two or three years' breathing space, for the reasons explained.

Provided the necessary statesmanship is forthcoming, that breathing space can be used to create a real system of collective security in which Germany could play her full part.

The Candidates' Own Snapshots

With Election in the Offing, Presidential Candidates May Become Victims of Too Enthusiastic or Too Vitriolic Pens, but a Way Remains to See Them as They See Themselves

By Adelaide Stedman



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
President of the United States

NO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES need ever pray Bobby Burns's prayer:

Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us!

Thanks to the efforts of their dear friends and their dear enemies, they, together with the other ninety-odd million voting citizens, are presented with every conceivable view of themselves catchable by the lens of praise or blame.

Over such portraits, however, the candidates often have little control.

There is one word picture, however, that every prominent man poses for and paints himself; that is, his description in "Who's Who."

The answers each man makes to a Who's Who questionnaire are his own. The details which he includes or omits are of his own selection. And while no man may change the cardinal facts of his career; the light in which he places himself, the focus of the portrait, the shadows, and the blocking out to conceal defects, the attitude and expression, are amazingly revealing.

* * *

Let's look at a few of these little self-portraits in "Who's Who in America," and see what the candidates wish us to see "as in a glass."

Seniority first. Here is Senator Borah:

Borah, William Edgar, Senator; b. Fairfield, Ill., June 29, 1865; s. William N. and Eliza B.; ed. Southern Ill. Acad., Enfield, and U. of Kan.; m. Mamie McConnell, of Boise, Ida., Apr. 21, 1895. Admitted to bar, 1889; practiced at Lyons, Kan., 1890-91, Boise, Ida., since 1891. Received 22 votes (necessary to choice 26) for U. S. Senator from Ida., Jan. 14, 1903; elected U. S. Senator, 5 terms, 1907-37; has served as chmn. Senate Foreign Relations Com. since 1924 and is mem. Judiciary Com. and the Education and Labor Com.; has been chmn. of the Indian Depredations Com., the Expenditures in Department of Justice Com., Interoceanic Canals Com., and Education and Labor Com.; outstanding advocate of Hiram Johnson for President in 1920, and of Herbert Hoover for President in 1928; opposed entrance of U. S. to League of Nations, and "World Court." Mem. Rep. Nat. Com., 1908-12. Home: Boise, Ida.

Born a small-town boy from Fairfield, Illinois; after studying law, you—and you were young "Bill" Borah then—went to what was still the Wild West, and settled 47 years ago in Boise City, Idaho. There you married Mamie McConnell, and Mamie McConnell was the Governor's daughter.

Isn't that a nice touch of romantic color, and a hint of the typical American success story of the prewar pattern—the rising young lawyer and the Governor's daughter? Five times United States Senator from Idaho, 1907 to 1937. Any man would be proud to put that in his portrait, and now, thanks to this seniority, you are chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, one of the most powerful positions in the world!

Here's another interesting point. You were an outstanding advocate of Hiram Johnson, the extreme Progressive, for the Presidency in 1920, and of Herbert Hoover, the Conservative, in 1928. Well, that's a revealing touch, Senator, in more ways than one. You want the whole world to know that your point of view is never static; you are bound to no group, even within the Republican Party. You are an individualist, and a rugged one, too, Senator, in the nicest sense of the word, for you admit with evident pride that you stood with Hoover in 1928—and you needn't have mentioned that, either.

It would be interesting to know, however, why you do not mention that you were for the recognition of Russia when practically no one else was?

Your high light and climax, that you opposed the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations and the World Court, was to be expected. Our Great Isolationist, as the chairman of the Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee! It's a mighty interesting moment for you to pose for your portrait, Senator.

No listing of clubs or fraternities or honorary degrees from colleges. Do we understand from this that you feel such things are trivialities? Well, you've been consistent, anyway. We have a picture of a he-man—and no nonsense!

* * *

One Senator suggests another. Mr. Vandenberg, let's look at your picture:

Vandenberg, Arthur Hendrick, Senator; b. Grand Rapids, Mich., Mar. 22, 1884; s. Aaron and Alpha (Hendrick) V.; grad. Grand Rapids High Sch.; student law dept. U. of Mich., 1901-02; hon. A. M., University of Mich., 1925; LL. D., Hope College, Holland, Mich., 1926; m. Hazel H. Whittaker of Ft. Wayne, Ind., June 14, 1918; children—Arthur Hendrick, Barbara, Elizabeth. Formerly with Collier's Weekly; editor Grand Rapids Herald, 1906-28; dir. Grand Rapids Savings Bank. Apptd. U. S. Senator to fill vacancy, 1928, and elected, 1928, for term ending Mar. 3, 1935; nominee of Rep. Senators for pres. pro tem, of Senate, 1933; chmn. Rep. Senate Legislative Com., 1933-34. Mem. Grand Rapids Charter Commn., 1910; mem. Rep. State Central Com., 1912-18; chmn. Rep. State Conv., 1916, 28. Mem. S. A. R., Delta Upsilon. Congregationalist. Mason (32°, Shriner), Elk, Woodman. Clubs: Peninsular, Kent Country, Masonic Country (Grand Rapids); Authors' (London, Eng.). Author: Alexander Hamilton, the Greatest American, 1921; If Hamilton Were Here Today, 1923; The Trail of a Tradition, 1925. Contbr. to mags. Chmn. Mich. commn. to erect statue of Zachariah Chandler in Washington, 1913, and delivered dedicatory address. Home: 316 Morris Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1884. Grand Rapids wasn't a very large town either in those days, was it? You married a small-town girl, Hazel Whittaker of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and you went to your state college, where you were a fraternity man. You became a lawyer, then an editor, and you were active in the fraternal orders. You list your church, and your rise to importance in your state Chamber of Commerce. Finally you went to the Senate and held ranking posts in the Republican Party.

You wrote books. Here's one that's a high light in the picture: "Alexander Hamilton, the Greatest American," published in 1921, and you still list it.

Well, sir, you have followed the dignified, conservative, political pattern amazingly—lawyer, editor, author, Senator! If we know Alexander Hamilton's politics, we also know yours.

Yours is the portrait of an American gentleman of the school of 1875 to 19-? That's the point, Mr. Vandenberg. Is it modern?

* * *

From the same State of Michigan we have another candidate. Col. William Franklin Knox. You should have a vivid picture, Colonel. Let's look at it:

Knox, (William) Franklin, newspaper publisher; b. Boston, Jan. 1, 1874; s. William Edwin and Sarah Collins (Barnard) K.; A. B., Alma (Mich.) College, 1898; LL. D., University of New Hampshire, 1933; m. Annie Reid of Alma, Mich., Dec. 28, 1898. Reporter, city editor, mgr. circulation, Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald, 1898-1900; publisher Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.) News, 1901-12, Manchester (N.H.) Leader, Sept. 1912-13, Manchester Union and Leader, July 1913—; also pub. Boston American, Boston Daily Advertiser and Boston Sunday Advertiser, 1927-31; gen. mgr. Hearst newspapers until Jan. 1, 1931; with Theodore T. Ellis purchased controlling interest in Chicago Daily News, becoming pub., 1931. Member Troop D, 1st United States Vol. Cavalry (Rough Riders), Spanish-Am. War, Apr.-Sept., 1898; maj. on staff of Gov. of Mich., 1908-10; apptd. maj. on staff of Gov. of N. H., 1913. Chmn. Rep. State Central Com., Mich., 1910-12; apptd. by President Taft mem. Board of Indian Commrs. 1911. Commd. capt., F. A. U. S. A., Aug. 14, 1917; assigned to staff of 78th Div.; promoted to maj., Dec. 1, 1917; served with 153rd Arty. Brig. 78th Div., overseas, May 26, 1918-Feb. 10, 1919. Chmn. delegation from N. H. to Rep. Nat. Conv., Chicago, 1920; chmn. State Publicity Commn. of N. H., 1922-24; chmn. Nat. Campaign to Combat Hoarding, 1932. Republican. Congist. Mason. Clubs: Derryfield, Country (Manchester, N. H.); Army and Navy (Washington, D. C.); Chicago, Cliff-Dwellers, Commercial, Glenview Country (Chicago); Lotus, Advertising (New York). Office: Chicago Daily News Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Born in Boston; but you went to college in Michigan, too, and married a girl from your college town. That's a delightful hint of boy and girl romance! And you're a newspaper man, first, last and all the time. Here is a bit which some might consider a shadow in a political portrait—you were general manager of the Hearst newspapers from 1927-31. Then back to Michigan and joint ownership of the Chicago Daily News.

And for high light your impressive war record. There's quite a military air to the whole portrait. In distant perspective there are the days when you were one of Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and a nearer view of your progression to a lieutenant colonelcy in the great war.

The political coloring seems a bit mixed. There are several allusions to your Republican dignities, no mention at all of the fact that you "took a walk" with Roosevelt and the Progressives in 1916, and then a rather climactic notation to the effect that you were chairman of the National Campaign to Combat Hoarding in 1932. Did this carry over into the Democratic regime? Well, having difficulties with party lines is certainly an up-to-the-minute touch!

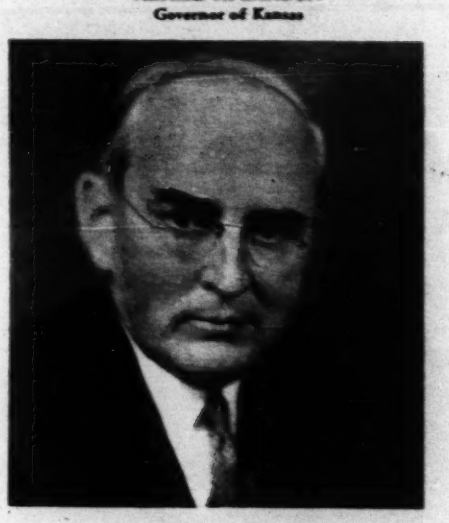
It's a brisk, interesting portrait. Thank you, Colonel!

* * *

Now we still have Mr. Landon to consider on the Republican side of the

(Continued on page 14)

ALFRED M. LANDON
Governor of Kansas



ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG
Senator From Michigan

COL. WILLIAM FRANKLIN KNOX
Chicago Publisher

WILLIAM E. BORAH
Senator From Idaho

HERBERT C. HOOVER
Former President of the United States

Through Monarchy to Democracy

Greece in Restoring King George II to the Throne Has Paved the Way for a Constitutional Government Which Opposes Dictatorship and Gives Hope to Republicans

By Roland Hall Sharp

RESTORATION OF KING GEORGE II in Greece has had the surprising effect of breaking down in a few weeks the virtual dictatorship of the late Gen. George Condylis, while tending to revive constitutional democracy in that country.

In this experience, as well as in the continuing success of the British crowned democracy, a dictator-weary world can read the refreshing paradox of a way leading back toward democracy through monarchy—arch-foe of representative government in its earliest challenge to personal rule.

Monarchy as an institution has not retained in the fire of history its harsher and more brutal aspects to the extent that dictatorship has done. Monarchies that have survived are for the most part stripped of their oppressive features along with most of their power.

For this reason constitutional monarchy appears as a middle course, only one step removed from democracy. The course of governmental development which has led past the restricted monarch to full democracy in some countries, now leads back to monarchy on the way toward democracy.

* * *

Each country naturally has its own peculiar approach to the problems of government, so that generalizations about monarchy fall short of accuracy, beyond a certain point. Even Greece has yet to sustain the liberal movement which happily has attended the restoration. But Greece and Britain in particular offer illuminating commentaries on the residual value of monarchy as an ally of popular government against dictatorships which vitiate, or dispense with, the laboriously perfected instruments of democratic control.

Halfway between in the tug-of-war for political power lies constitutional monarchy, now bidding again for public favor in countries that once scourged kings out of the national system, supposedly forever and a day.

In Greece, restoration of George II was resisted by Republicans, who naturally stood out for the maximum of democracy both in the form and activity of government.

The late Eleutherios Venizelos, founder as much as any other man of the Greek Republic, went the length in March, 1935, of leading an armed revolt against the growing Royalist movement.

The late Gen. George Condylis, founder as much as any other man of the restored Greek monarchy, crushed the Venizelist revolt.

Yet within a week of King George's triumphal return to Athens, after 12 years in exile, it became evident that he was leaning toward the Republicans who had fought his restoration, and away from the Royalists who had brought it about.

* * *

General Condylis clashed with the King over the grant of amnesties to leaders of the March revolt—and lost. He resigned the Premiership and saw, from eclipse, the lifting from Venizelos of the exile and capital sentence he had imposed.

Return of the exiled Venizelos to the land whose history he had so powerfully affected remained as a possibility, when he passed on at Paris. No serious obstacle to his return was visible, although he held aloof.

The forcefulness shown by George II raises a pertinent line of thought with reference to existing dictatorships. Establishment of or return to full democratic regimes is beyond practical consideration for the immediate future in Italy, Austria, Germany and most other countries under dictatorial governments. Yet the Italian monarchy still exists, in Austria the restoration of the Hapsburgs is a distinct possibility, and no dynasty could wield more absolute powers than those of the National Socialist hierarchy.

Since the decisive element in a dictatorship is the personal forcefulness of the dictator, even if he is largely a mouthpiece for the dominant powers within the state, it would present a colorful drama if the Italian throne, for example, should one day find itself occupied by a man who had no intention of playing second to anyone—not even a Mussolini.

* * *

The House of Savoy under a more vigorous ruler might conceivably have built the new Italy, just as it wrought Italian unity in the late nineteenth century. Even today, the monument to Victor Emmanuel II overshadows the Palazzo di Venezia where Signor Mussolini sits in power, unhampered by even the vestiges of a popular parliament.

Fascist Italy itself pays tribute to the personal qualities of leadership that for the moment are found most strongly represented in Il Duce, whether with as much sagacity as aggressiveness the outcome of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute will largely tell.

Often in the past the qualities of leadership inhered in the ruling dynasty, especially in the days when a dynasty had to be wise as well as strong to survive. There were, of course, widespread exceptions, when a decadent house carried on under weak kings, while ministers played the dictator more or less openly.

But if the issue of government is to turn on the personal equation in either case, then the restoration movement, which looks like retrogression from democracy, may in certain cases actually be progress back toward it from the absolutist extreme of dictatorship.

* * *

Dynasties of dictators are rare, and seldom survive the second generation. Dictators keep their hold by excessive and often inhuman measures. When a dynasty settles itself into the life of a people and exposes itself during many generations to the operation of public opinion, it inevitably loses some of the repressive character that marks a temporary seizure of power.

To be sure, restoration of monarchy has its dangers, even in countries where long traditions of personal rule render constitutional kingship easier to maintain than full democracy. The Hapsburg restoraton movement, for instance, carries unsavory connotations of a potential central European bloc bent on governmental and social reaction. Behavior of the prewar monarchies displayed little if any merit to commend them as against present dictatorships.

But, when allowance has been made for these reservations, a monarchy properly limited by constitution—on the British, Belgian, Netherlands, Norwegian or Swedish model—can be a valuable ally of democracy against dictatorship. None of the countries just named has fallen under arbitrary rule during the postwar push in that direction.

Of the out-and-out democracies in Europe, only France, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and, as yet, possibly Spain, have escaped dictatorships. Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, Iran and Russia, starting with varying forms of democracy grafted onto countries of strong monarchical traditions, have failed to maintain democracy. Instead of falling back to the middle ground of constitutional monarchy, they landed in dictatorship.

Now a trend is visible, at least in some sections, back toward the middle ground of restricted monarchy. Regimes which result from this movement will have a high goal to shoot at in the centuries-tested British system, now strengthening under Edward VIII its allegiance to the popular and—for the British Empire—indispensable Crown.

Let the People Speak

Citizens Interested in Good Government Can Save Millions in Taxes, Eliminate the "Spoils System" and Make Merit the Basis for Post Office Operations If They Wish to Do So

By Robert Ramspeck

Democratic Congressman and Chairman of the House Committee on the Civil Service

This is the fourth in a group of articles appearing in the Weekly Magazine Section relative to the improvement of the United States government service by the extension of civil service requirements.

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT of political parties in the United States it has been customary to appoint first, second and third class postmasters because of political services rendered in behalf of the party in power.

No party can rightfully direct the finger of shame at another party in regard to this practice, because each has been equally guilty.

It might be well to point out here that it is also true that both of the major parties have from time to time appointed as Postmaster General the Chairman of the National Committee of whichever party is in power. This has necessarily led to the belief that the Post Office officials constitute the front line troops in the political battle.

There are many thousands of postmasters in the first, second and third class offices and their salaries annually amount to millions of dollars. In many cases, those in the first, second and third class offices, appointed for political services rendered, do not attempt to familiarize themselves with the duties of the office which they hold, but leave that work to the Assistant Postmaster and devote their time either to their private business or to the political business of the party in power.

* * *

In this connection, an incident which happened to a postmaster in my district illustrates the point. He is a business man of long experience and had never been particularly active in politics. Soon after being appointed postmaster, he attended a convention of postmasters of first and second class offices throughout the country. Upon his return home, he told me that he was astonished to find that practically every postmaster considered his official job as a sinecure and carried on some private business in addition thereto.

Thus it will be seen that the taxpayers of the United States are contributing millions of dollars each year for the benefit of the political party which happens to be in power at the time through the salaries of the postmasters.

In most cases the mail service would be just as effective if the first and second class postmasters' positions were left vacant and the assistant postmasters carried on the work.

For a long time, it has been my conviction that since the Post Office Department carries on a strictly business function, it should not be a political football. I see no reason why the position of postmaster should not be filled by promotion from within the ranks of those faithful employees who make our mail service an outstanding and efficient business agency.

I have introduced a bill designed to bring this about. It has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Civil Service, and was placed upon the Consent Calendar of the House. When it was reached for consideration on this Calendar, three members of the Republican Party objected to its passage and it therefore becomes necessary to secure a special rule for its consideration.

* * *

Since the Republican Party has been criticizing this Administration and charging that it has been unfaithful to the merit system of selecting federal employees, it seems strange that objection should be made by its members to the placing of postmasters under civil service. The facts do not bear out their criticism. This Administration has transferred 1698 classified positions from the competitive class to the exempt class, but during the same period it has transferred 8511 positions from the exempt class to the competitive class.

For more than 50 years we have had a civil service or merit system which has been gradually extended until it includes approximately three fourths of the employees of the regular agencies of Government. With the exception of first, second, and third class postmasters, it includes all of the employees of the Post Office Department, the employees in third class offices, and those in the policy-forming positions in the Post Office Department at Washington.

Experience has shown that the efficiency of the postal employees is very greatly increased since they were placed under civil service, and I am quite sure that the same result would be achieved by putting postmasters themselves under this system.

* * *

From the political standpoint, I am equally convinced that nothing is to be gained by a congressman through the present system. Of course, no congressman recommends for postmaster any person who has not been his political friend. Therefore, he has nothing to gain particularly in making the recommendation. On the contrary, there will be from 10 to 25 applicants for each Post Office appointment, and those who do not receive the appointment are generally disappointed and frequently become active in opposition to the congressman.

Of course, I realize that this situation is different in states where the appointments are not made upon the recommendation of the congressman, but are made through some party committee. In these latter cases, the congressman escapes some of the liabilities of the present system, but I am nevertheless quite certain that the party in power gains nothing except campaign contributions by the present system. I think that these contributions are often without effect because of the disaffection of the disappointed applicants for these positions.

Of course, the real question involved is the interest of the taxpayer. It seems to me that there can be no argument on this point. Why should the taxpayers of the United States through the salaries of postmasters be forced to contribute to the campaign funds of either of the major political parties?

If the people of the United States wish to break the backbone of the old political spoils system, the present movement for placing postmasters under civil service provides their greatest opportunity. If these people will manifest their interest by communicating with members of Congress, I feel quite sure that legislation can be passed during this session of Congress placing all postmasters under civil service.

The bill which I have introduced does not "blanket in" the present postmasters. It does permit their reappointment when their present terms have ended, but whether or not they are reappointed is a matter within the discretion of the Postmaster General, and before they can be reappointed they must pass a noncompetitive examination.

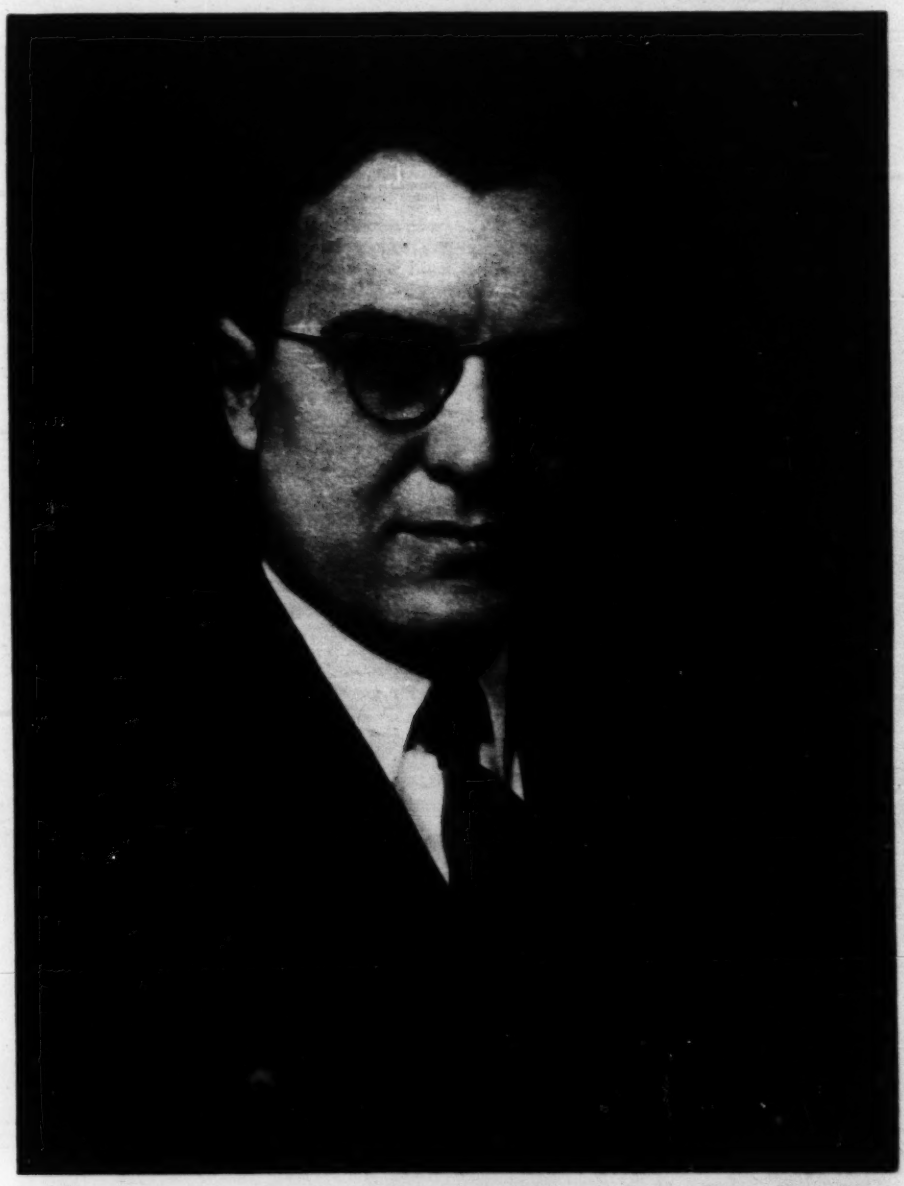
If the present postmasters are not reappointed, their successors must be appointed in accordance with the Civil Service Law, either by promotion or transfer of civil service employees now in the postal service, or by a competitive examination such as is held for any civil service position.

* * *

The bill is fair to the opposition party for two reasons: First, because there are still several thousand Republican postmasters who have not been displaced. Second, because the Democratic postmasters now in office are not blanketed in the service, and should the Administration change next year, the new Postmaster General would not be required to reappoint these men.

I am so firmly convinced that the postmasterships should be filled on the basis of merit alone that I have personally appointed in the largest city in my district a man from the ranks of the postal service, a man who has served the Government for more than 30 years, and I have found this appointment to be most satisfactory, not only from a political viewpoint, but from the standpoint also of insuring efficient service to the people of that city.

May I not express the hope that the citizens of the United States who are interested in good government will take this opportunity to remove the postmasters of America from the Spoils System?



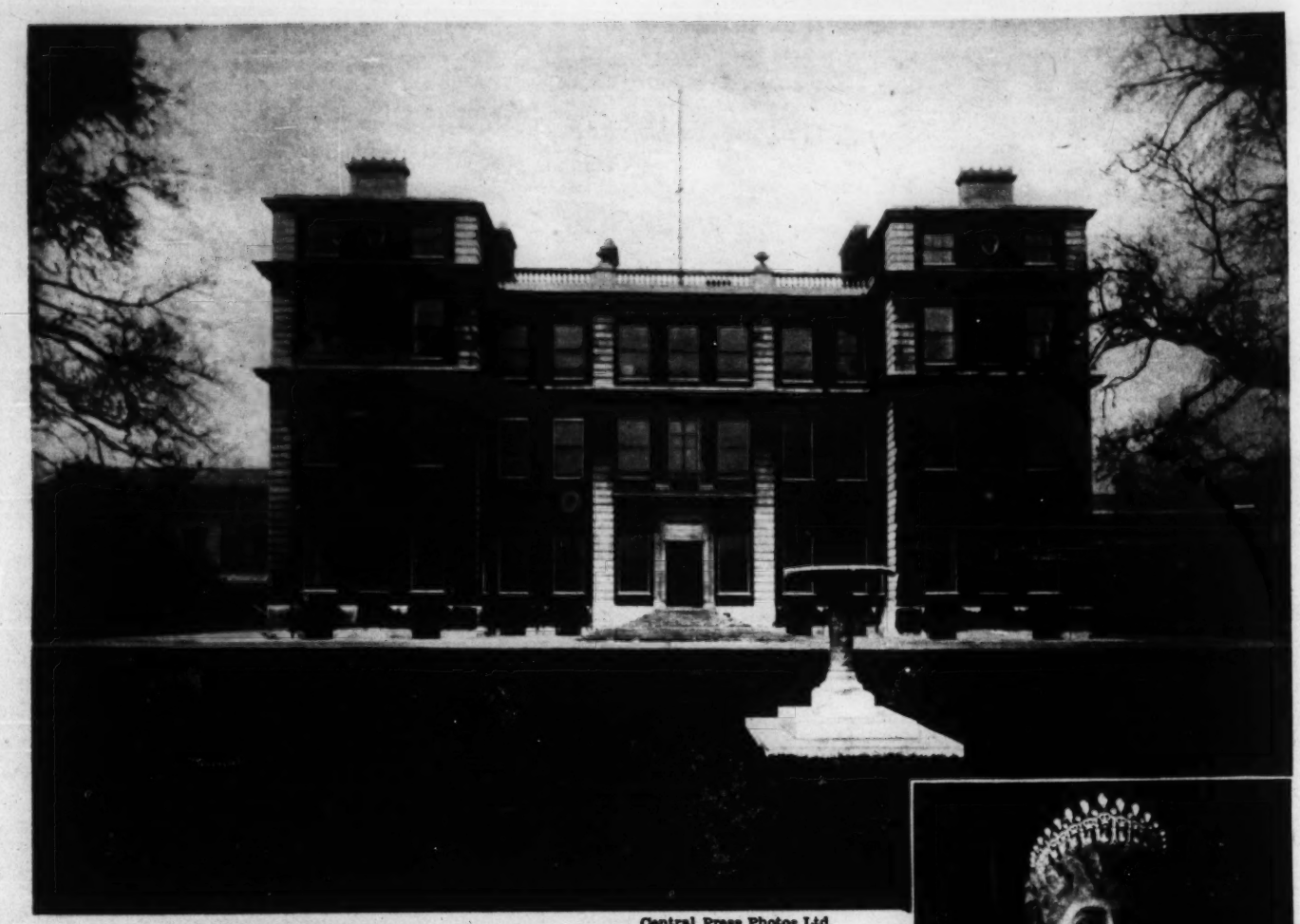
ROBERT RAMSPECK — Harris & Ewing

Author of This Article. He Is a Representative From Georgia and a Leader in the Effort Toward Civil Service Reform in Washington, Having Introduced a Bill Requiring Postmasters to Pass Civil Service Examinations.

The Queen Goes Home

It Was at Marlborough House, Built by the Victor of Blenheim, That She Met King George When They Both Were Children, and There They Lived Before Ascending the Throne

By Ernest H. Rann



Central Press Photos Ltd.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, WHERE QUEEN MARY PLAYED AS A CHILD
With Its 200 Rooms It Nevertheless Retains an Atmosphere of Home to Her Majesty Who Always Found Its Five-Acre Garden a Place of Refuge and Now Finds Its Memories Sweet as She Prepares to Make It Her Home.

QUEEN MARY, AS HAS been generally expected, has definitely decided to live in Marlborough House as soon as it can be made ready for her. It was almost inevitable that Her Majesty should go there, for the new King, Edward VIII, will shortly be moving across to Buckingham Palace, and his old quarters in St. James's Palace will be taken over by his brother, the Duke of York, now heir presumptive to the Throne.

Queen Mary will be in familiar surroundings, and surroundings far more homey, one may say, than Buckingham Palace across the Mall, in a house full of dear and affectionate memories. It was here, some 65 years ago, that she first met the little boy who was afterward to be her husband—King George. She was 3 years of age, he was 5. Her mother, the Duchess of Teck, wrote to his mother, the Princess of Wales (Queen Alexandra), asking if she might send "little Mary, she is now old enough, to play with your Georgie." They met, they played hide-and-seek among the trees in Marlborough House garden; they began an affectionate friendship which ripened into love.

For nine years, before she came to the Throne, she lived at Marlborough House, and in "moving in" again she will only be renewing associations that must be dear and refreshing to her heart. Her friends say that she has always liked Marlborough House, although its 200 rooms—it is the largest royal residence in London except Buckingham Palace—have made little appeal to one who has always held that a house should be a home. But its five-acre garden is a haven of peace, filled with old English flowers such as geraniums, snapdragons and foxgloves, all favorites of the Queen.

* * *

Only once a year lately has there been any sign of life about the old brick building. This was when the present King, then Prince of Wales, lent the garden for an annual children's charity fête, and himself stepped across from St. James's Palace, hatless, to join in the fun.

Marlborough House, standing back from the Mall, half-hidden in its wide, spreading garden, is, as has been said, one of the largest royal residences in London, and it can boast of a life of more than 200 years. The cost of its upkeep is said to run to £2000 a week. It has become so closely associated with the British Royal Family that few people think of its origin and the early history connected with its name. If John Churchill had not met Sarah Jennings there might have been no Battle of Blenheim; and if there had been no Battle of Blenheim there might have been no Marlborough House.

* * *

It was the proud, imperious and redoubtable Sarah who secured from Queen Anne the lease of a suitable plot of land on which to build a residence, the terms being so easy that they consisted of nothing more than a ground rent of 5s. a year. That grant to the no longer popular Marlboroughs was a great deal criticized, especially because the work involved the uprooting of an oak sapling grown from a Boscobel acorn planted by King Charles II, and the lampooners were busy with verses suggesting that the tree should have been allowed to grow until it could serve as a gallows for Duchess Sarah.

Looking round for an architect, her eye alighted on Sir Christopher Wren (much to the heartburning of Sir John Vanbrugh, who had built Blenheim, and was inclined to forget the squabble he had had with the Duchess over his fees). And on a fine warm day in May in 1709 the foundation stone of Marlborough House was laid. That stone may still be seen in a passage beneath a corridor, bearing the following inscription:

Laid by
Her Grace the Dutches of Marlborough
May ye 24 } 1709
June ye 4th }

Her Grace was not remarkable for her spelling, but she was advanced enough to anticipate the new reckoning in the calendar then being discussed, but not put into effect until 1750.

W. & D. Downey

H. M. QUEEN MARY

Wren planned a central block, with two wings flanking a corridor, all built of Dutch bricks with stone dressings and balustrades. It greatly impressed Defoe, who wrote, "The palace of the Duke of Marlborough is in every way answerable to the grandeur of its master. . . . Its court is very spacious, and finely paved, the offices are large, and, on each side, as you enter, the stairs mounting to the gate are very noble."

It would be interesting to hear what he would say to the additional stories and rooms, the vita glass, the electric light, the lifts, the hot-water service, the bathrooms, and the motor garage in place of the old stables.

* * *

The cost of the house was between £40,000 and £50,000, which was cheap even in those days, and every penny came out of the Duke's own pocket, at least so the Duchess said. The cost would indeed have been greater if the Duchess, finding that Dutch bricks were decidedly cheaper than English bricks, had not persuaded her husband to have loads of them sent over as ballast in some of the hired transports which were constantly coming and going between England and Holland. Hence the raw material of Sarah's new palace in Pall Mall.

She would have had an entrance worthy of her £50,000 house, and set her heart on buying up and pulling down a number of mean dwellings that stood between the wind and her nobility, but Walpole, who disliked her, heard of the plan, and bought the buildings himself. Thus her hopes of a noble gateway were checked.

* * *

The principal rooms on the ground floor of Marlborough House are now the saloon, the large red drawing room, the small green drawing room, the dining room, and the household dining room. On the floor above are the principal bedrooms. The saloon, formerly the vestibule, is of the full height of the original house, and is lighted through a domed skylight, and the main staircase in the west wing is original, and has the black marble staircase so often trodden by the great Duke and his imperious wife. The east and west walls at gallery level are covered with paintings, as are also the walls of the staircases. The paintings on the walls of the saloon and the staircases are the work of Laguerre, the subject of that in the saloon being the Battle of Blenheim, while others represent Marlborough's other victories. The Dowager Queen Adelaide took a dislike to these pictures and had them hidden behind a sheet of stucco, and they were for a time forgotten, but one who remembered them mentioned their existence to the Prince Consort, and they were afterward uncovered and restored.

* * *

The Duke and the Duchess were at last gathered to their fathers, and the long lease to the Marlboroughs expired in 1817, when the house reverted to the Crown. It was then given to the Princess Charlotte, second heiress to the Throne, and her husband, afterward King Leopold of the Belgians, and the uncle and mentor of Queen Victoria.

It was the dower house of Queen Adelaide, the widow of King William IV, and when she passed on Lord John Russell, at the instance of Queen Victoria, brought in a bill appropriating the house to the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII). Joseph Hume, that arch economist, was up in arms, and declared that the proposal was premature, since Hampton Court and Kensington Palace, which were only partially occupied, were at the disposal of the Crown already. However, the bill was carried, and by far the most brilliant period in the life of Marlborough House was in the long years between King Edward's marriage and his accession.

* * *

One of the most interesting rooms is the library. It is one in name only. It was a favorite form of Victorian humor to make a display of bogus titles, such as Hood composed for the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth and for Dickens at Gads Hill. Few of these, however, beat the Marlborough House collection for point and humor, and some may be mentioned as illustration—Boyle on Steam, Lever on Lifts, Turn Over by Page, Johnson's Contradictionary, Shutters on Draughts, Idols of the King, Lady Godiva on the Horse, Bacon's History of Greece, Cochin's Lays on China, the Voyage of Noah by Arkwright, Lochs and Quays of England, Sparke on the Carburetter, and Constable's Notes on Motoring.

Marlborough House was fully prepared for the Prince of Wales (King Edward VIII) some years ago, but he would not leave St. James's Palace. There it stands today, awaiting its new tenant, and only a few alterations to meet Her Majesty's individual tastes in decoration and furnishing will be required to make it a "home" such as she has always loved.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

By Robin England

GOVERNMENT! Kings, courts, coronations, pomp and ceremony? No. Offices, officials, rules, regulations, organization and red tape? No. Tyrants, laws, police, arrests, imprisonment, death and desolation? No.

Government is not there. It is not a great cloak of grandeur, of officialdom nor of horror that descends upon a nation and pens it in. It is not a monster from without that closes down and controls the individual. It springs from a seed within the individual, it dawns on his understanding and steadily spreads until it completely envelops his nation. These opposite pictures of the descending cloak and the radiating understanding symbolize the difference between being ruled and being governed. The first implies the application of external power, wielded by a person or persons entrenched in material strongholds, but the second suggests voluntary obedience to certain rules which are known to be good. To be sure there will be a governor, but he will be chosen, he will not impose himself, and he will stand more in the light of a representative and a worthy exponent of the desired principle than as a fearful figure addicted to domination.

* * *

There are times when some pressure may be needed even in government, as there are people who do not yet understand any other treatment, but when it must be applied it should always be with the idea of enlightening and not of punishing, of leading them to "see," and not of bending them to a stronger will, remembering always that true government is from within and that it thrives on education and inspiration. Masses are ruled. Individuals are governed. Ultimately it devolves on the individual to learn government and to govern himself. In no other way can he ever be well governed. Though he may be sweating under the yoke of a tyrant or smarting under the injustice of harsh laws, he must know that his only hope of salvation is to learn to govern himself. In him is the starting point of all reform, and from him it will reach his neighbor and his nation. But it is not to be supposed that self-government consists merely of the substitution of self-tyranny for an outside tyranny. It begins always by a feeling that right is desirable, that it gives strength, that it has power, that God Himself is behind every right action giving it certain success. On such a thought foundation there is no end to what can be dared and done.

Fortunate are the people whose country abounds in voluntary organizations, and fortunate the country whose people join them. There is a blessing in every sports club, art club, scout patrol, music circle, amateur theatrical society, old-boy association, women's institute, gardening club, debating society. There are always rules and penalties drawn up by the very people who have to keep the rules and pay the penalties: there are problems of finance, conduct and management: there are widely varying ideas, cross-purposes, mistaken aims, and ever-hasty words: but at the back of it all is the idea of a good purpose, needing order, patience, insight, sacrifice and equity on which to feed and thrive.

* * *

It is in these preparatory schools that egotism receives its deathblow: here many a fixed opinion has to be loosed and let go on hearing better though possibly conflicting views: here it is learnt how to be in opposition without resorting to, or desiring to resort to, physical violence, and how to live in friendship with opponents in opinion: here is seen the regrettable results of incompetence, indolence, pride and selfishness, and the harmony resulting from efficiency, honesty and enthusiasm: here is demonstrated the inevitable fall of that which is based on lawlessness.

Slowly, perhaps, but surely, it will dawn on each member that government is something IN HIMSELF, that he is learning this wonder, that it benefits him and all who come within his range of action. His eyes are being opened, and as he becomes conscious of the birth of this new idea of true government, he can say with Isaiah, "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever."

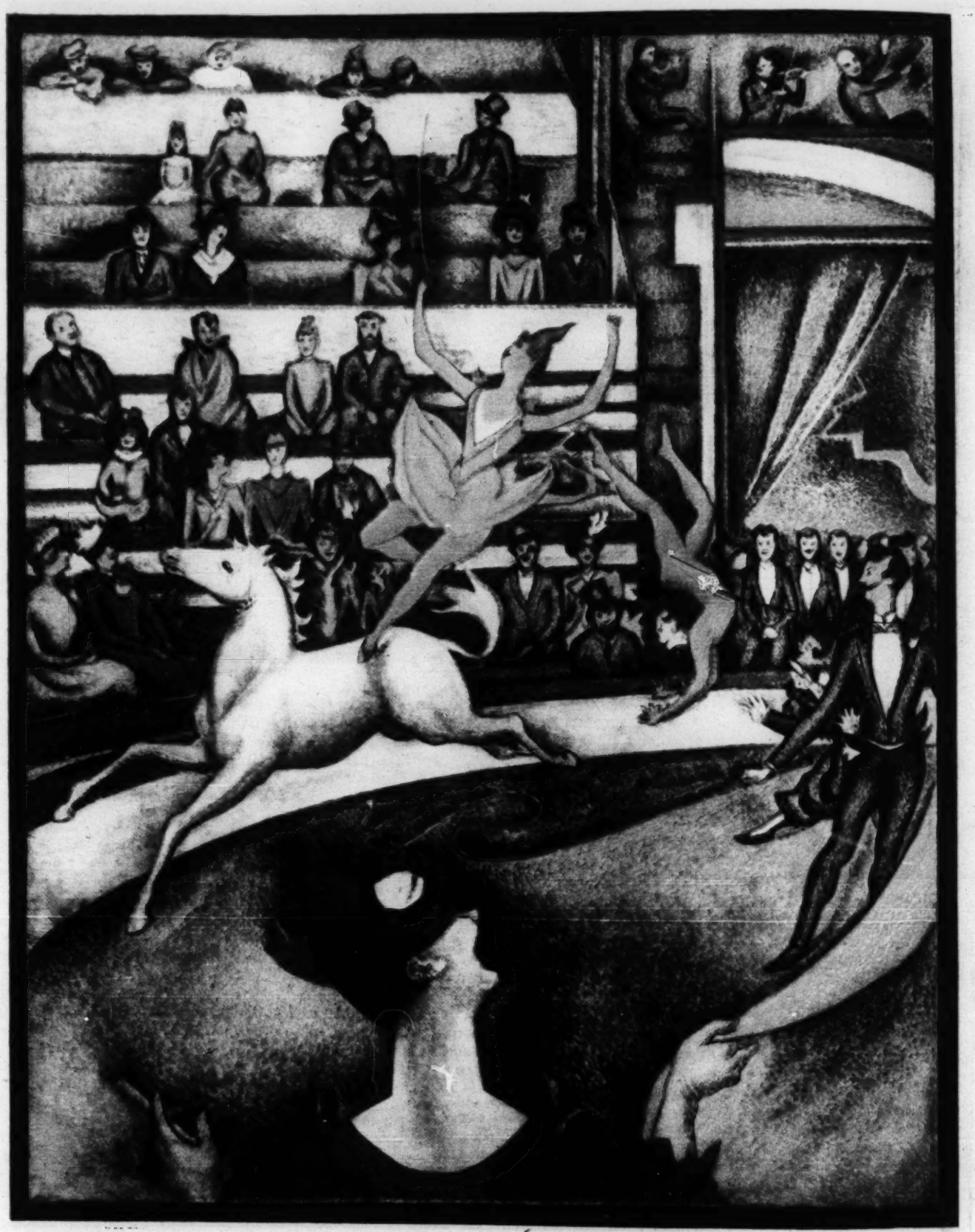
* * *

It is from the nucleus of the individual that the blessing of government grows. In viewing the recognized government of a country there is seen no more nor less than a collective expression of the thought, standards and ideals of the individual citizens, for, in a broad sense, it is as inevitable that a country gets a representative government as that an acorn produces an oak tree. There will be, of course, the advanced and retarded thinkers who have outstripped or lagged behind their neighbors, but the former are the "prophets" who lead their fellows to "see," while the latter give the "Go slow," which means change without uproar. Humanity's struggles have ever been actuated by the desire to get free from some form of oppression and to enjoy liberty of thought and action. Wars have been fought for freedom, but have the victors won it? Generally they have succeeded in kicking off the shackles of their visible enemies, only to stand manacled still by their own ignorance of what they fought for. Such wasted effort would have been avoided had they known and understood these wise words of Mary Baker Eddy, "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love," and, "Reflecting God's government, man is self-governed."

Hold Your Horses, the Elephants Are C

The Harbinger Cry of the Old-Time Circus Is Replaced by the Honks of Motorized Caravans, but the T Still Prevails as Big Tops Spring Up in a Circus Season Likely to Make History

By Murray Powers



"LE CIRQUE," BY SEURAT, IN MUSÉE DU LUXEMBOURG

Print by Raymond & Raymond Inc.

[illegible] on final [illegible] touch[illegible] circus winter [illegible] quarters [illegible]ted and [illegible]call ads have appeared in the Billboard, the outdoor showman's "Who's Who," and have been answered. Everywhere [illegible]ing folk without a hint of [illegible]gypsyish business, are moving toward sunny Sarasota, film-dominated Los Angeles, small-townish Peru and Rochester, Ind., watermelonish Macon, Ga., Compton, Calif., and a score more of southern and western towns. In these towns railroad "flats," stock cars and sleepers, big, heavy motortrucks, trailers and house cars are getting last-minute attention. In the railroad yards and on winter-quarters lots they stand —their newly painted freshness heralding the only authentic harbinger of spring. In the big barns trainers, athrill to the new season's approach, put their horses, their elephants, dogs and kindred performers through their paces.

Yes, the circus season is almost here again. In fact, some of the shows are already on the road, hopeful of a long season of "straw" houses—meaning crowds so great that attachés have to spread straw and canvas on the arena track to provide softer earthen seats for the audience that has overflowed from the stands.

These troupers are going forward with hearts full of hope—they don't know what will happen before their weather-stained trains or mud-spattered trucks move back into these same winter quarters late next fall. A most particular business, under any circumstances, the circus has witnessed many startling changes in the last 18 months. For as a New Deal came to Washington, so a new deal came to circusdom, bringing many tented caravans out on the road, new major competitions, changes in circus affiliations, names and personnel.

* * *

Whether it was the anticipated upturn in business or the reports of large crowds during the 1934 season, or the belief that people needed something like the circus to give them old-fashioned relaxation, circuses filled the roads last season.

True, some of them bloomed in new canvas only to wilt in financial difficulties that followed cold and rainy spring weather, and summer's intense heat. But, some of them had many "straw" houses. Some of the circuses, too, that did wilt were reorganized and sent out again.

In Pennsylvania and New York there were some cities that before the Fourth of July had seen three and four circuses. It was a year of battling—battling for choice cities, showgrounds, spots for bill posting and, above all, for the most patronage. The competition was waged in Chicago scarcely before the last snow disappeared—in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and in New York; then in Canada and on the west coast. It continued down into the South as the season's end approached and after the epidemics had temporarily delayed the southern trek.

* * *

Last season's circus competition and struggles will have a definite effect on the number and type of shows the hundreds of thousands of circus fans will see this season.

The crux of the tented battle royal last season was found in the opposition of the Ringling, Cole Brothers interests. Since 1929, the Ringling interests had the railroad show field to themselves. Last season found the Cole Brothers Circus launched by two circus veterans, and before the season was scarcely under way the new tented baby had made a mark for itself. It immediately entered the lists with what had been Ringling's Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus, but which, under the threat of new competition, became the Hagenbeck-Wallace-Forepaugh-Sells Circus.

On the west coast the Ringling representative also encountered opposition, this from the motorized Tom Mix Circus. For a couple of months, the Mix caravan and the Ringling show, the Al G. Barnes Circus, got in each other's way. Then the Barnes show went off into the Northwest and into Canada. Mix headed toward the Middle West. Going into Canada and trekking eastward, the Barnes show also found the Cole Circus had been in many cities.

Last season was the first for the Mix show under the movie actor's own name. Previously it had been operated by Mix and Sam Dill, veteran Indiana showman.

Well, what has happened as a result of last season? First, the Cole Brothers' general agent, Floyd King, who had been with the Ringling-owned Barnes show as press chief, was taken back to the Barnes Circus as general agent, but later returned to Cole Brothers. King's routing of the Cole show during its first season was recognized as one of the factors in its success.

Next, Ringling announced that the Sells-Floto Circus would be merged with the Al G. Barnes Circus, but the announcement of the new name, Sells-Floto-Al G. Barnes, later was withdrawn. While the Barnes show will be larger this year—jumping from 30 to 40 railroad cars—and including many of the Hagenbeck-Wallace personnel, the merger would be only a merger of names, since Sells-Floto has been off the road for about four years.

* * *

The most stunning surprise of the winter to circusdom, however, was the announcing of the Ringling corporation that the famous, long-established Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus would be disbanded. The announcement declared higher taxes were forcing the show off the road. Circus observers later added their belief that the show finished in the "red" last season as a result of the competition, weather, and other factors. Meanwhile, star acts and valued executives are being shifted to the Ringling and Barnes circuses. The announcements were followed by reports that the equipment might be used to transport the New York Hippodrome's musical circus, "Jumbo," about the country on its proposed under-cover tour.

Thus, last year's hopes of circus performers that the entrance of a new major circus into the field would create more jobs and improve salaries collapsed, and the organization that had, seven years ago, control of six big and operating railroad circuses, enters the 1936 season with only two shows in operation—Ringling-Barnum & Bailey and Al G. Barnes. The rest have been disbanded, the titles either "merged"

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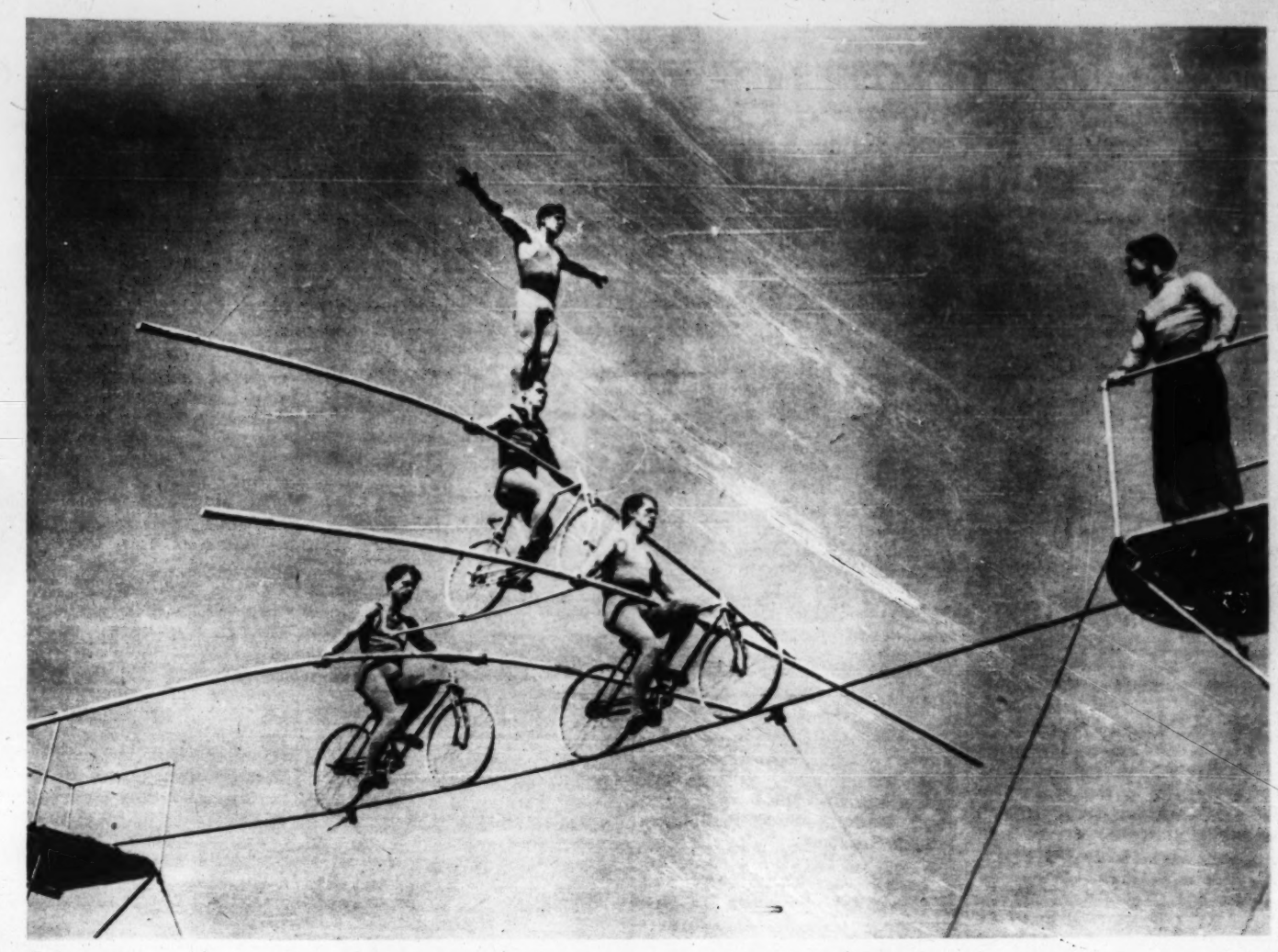

LADIE-E-E-ES AND GEN-TULL-MEN: YOU ARE NOW WITNESSING—— Wide World

And High Above the Crowds the Performers Balance Precariously, While Below the Snare Drums Roll, and Necks Crane, and "Oh's" and "Ah's" Are Breathed From Mouths Agape—For It's a High Moment of Circus Day and Its Appeal Has Never Lagged.

or "put on the shelf" for other days.

From an idea to what is claimed the second largest circus in the country in little more than six months is the story of Cole Brothers Circus and Clyde Beatty Wild Animal Exhibition. The rise of this new product of the white tops was the sparkling spot of last season.

To those persons not connected with the circus the amazing, never-understandable thing about a circus is the ease with which it slips into town, throws up a miniature city in a few hours, entertains thousands and just as mysteriously wraps itself up in the night hours and disappears.

Just as amazing is the story of the origin of Cole Brothers Circus. Eighteen months ago it was nothing but a dream, if that. A few months later it became a well-defined plan. So successful was it last year and so large that its owners declare there is only "one big top" larger than the Cole canvas arena.

Nothing a year ago this spring except a name in mothballs; today, it has excellent executives, outstanding performers, ace acts and a successful year's history.

* * *

A paragraph or two of recent circus history may lay the background for the story of the rise of a new circus. Ten years ago there were between eight and ten railroad circuses—those that travel by rail. The Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey show was—and is—the largest, the grandest. A syndicate, the American Circus Corporation, owned the John Robinson, Sells-Floto, Hagenbeck-Wallace circuses and many other "titles" or names of circuses that were no longer on the road. Al G. Barnes and Sparks circuses were independently owned. There were several others, too.

The American Circus Corporation bought the Barnes and Sparks circuses in 1928, then sold all of its holdings to John Ringling in 1929. Lean years killed off other railroad shows. The Ringling corporation, king of all the white tops of any size it surveyed, first dropped Sparks, then the Robinson show, then Sells-Floto—leaving but three in the field—Ringling called the "Big Bertha," the Hagenbeck-Wallace and the Barnes shows, the last named playing the western half of the country almost exclusively.

Jess Adkins, veteran circus man and manager of Hagenbeck-Wallace, dreamed. So did Zack Terrell, manager of Sells-Floto until it "folded" and then director of a wild animal exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair. When the circus season closed in November, 1934, they cast aside their previous connections, obtained the "title" of Cole Brothers and proceeded to build themselves a circus.

The first to join the new outfit was Clyde Beatty, wild animal trainer and one of the most colorful personalities in the circus business today. Beatty was made a partner; his name was used to show people that the unknown Cole Brothers was really a "big show."

Then followed acts, executives, publicity men. The Ringling organization, built from a wagon show when the Ringling brothers were mere boys, met the challenge. To the Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus, seen as the chief rival fo the new Cole Brothers, the old name of Forepaugh-Sells Brothers was added for good measure. New acts were hired and new features obtained for the Ringling enterprises. The Ringling Circus last season, keeping its name as "the big one," went in for mass entertainment.

Where one horse raced about the arena and leaped over a burning barrier, the ringmaster's whistle sent a dozen riderless horses out on the course, over two blazing barriers and off again. And so on with unbelievably large troupes of acrobats, clowns and girl aerialists. And just as the bigger "Uncle Tom's Cabin" shows went in for two Topsies, Ringling hurled two men out of a cannon that before shot only one.

The first engagement in the competition between the new Cole Brothers show and the established Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus occurred in Chicago, one show taking the Coliseum, the other the Stadium. They played "day and date" for three weeks, bombarding Chicago with more circus posters than it ever had seen before. Then they went out on the road to battle, and so it went.

* * *

A year ago a circus concession man stumbled up a flight of stairs to the editorial department of a newspaper edited by a friend. He dropped into a chair, sighed and drawled, "Well, I've found out why Rip Van Winkle slept 20 years. He spent six weeks with a truck show."

Trouping with a truck show, a motorized circus, meant only one thing to him—weariness. Yet, motorized circuses, while never likely to reach the size of the big railroad shows, nevertheless have become large caravans and an important part of circusdom.

With only three railroad circuses, the remainder of the twoscore circuses on the road today are motorized. Some of them are large, some very small, traveling on as few as three or four trucks. Some rank high in entertainment value; others are mediocre.

Before there were railroad circuses there were wagon shows. The Ringlings got their start with a wagon show. So did every other early circus magnate. Thousands of middle-aged fathers and mothers still are able to remember the wagon shows — "mud shows" they were called then.

With the big railroad shows garnering the cream of the receipts in the large cities, the small caravans found high railroad equipment expenditures and maintenance costs too heavy. Then, too, came the depression, which had no more respect for circuses than it did for the stock market.

On the trail of these conditions came improved automobile trucks and hard-surfaced highways. The result has been the flood of motorized circuses that have brought entertainment to thousands who otherwise might go for years without the sight of a performing elephant.

One of the first shows to go in for trucks on a large scale was that of the late Sam Dill. In 1930 Dill obtained a large number of trucks and trailers and put out the Gentry Motorized Circus. Later it became the Sam Dill Circus, then the Sam Dill-Tom Mix title was used. It is now the Tom Mix Circus and one of the outstanding motorized caravans. Last season found it battling the much larger Barnes Circus on the west coast, and this year Mix promises a still larger show.

Another of the outstanding motorized shows is now billed as Downie Brothers, owned and managed by Charles Sparks, whose railroad show was one of the finest of the smaller circuses. Through many years of clean, excellent entertainment and strict supervision, Sparks built up his show and his name. The show is now billed as "Downie Brothers Circus, Managed by Charles Sparks."

Other motorized shows are Barnett Brothers, Russell Brothers, Lewis Brothers, the Harley Sadler shows and Rice Brothers. The Mix, Downie and Barnett shows are moving on more than 100 motorized units—trucks and trailers.

The motorized circuses' methods of operation differ, of course, from those of the railroad shows. The truck shows eliminate railroad expenses, first. All traveling is done by truck, the performers living in house-cars and using the house-cars, too, for dressing rooms. These circuses also eliminate the several hundred baggage horses needed on the railroad shows. Only ring stock, the performing horses, are carried.

* * *

The truck shows enter a city as townsmen are eating their breakfasts, equipment-bearing trucks coming first, the performers later, or as they wish. There is no haul from railroad yards, the trucks moving directly onto the circus lot and being "spotted" wherever needed.

Tents go up and, if a parade is given, that takes place near the noon hour. When the evening performance is ended, the last sideshow customers sent on their way and the last nickels taken in by the concession stands, the tents are struck—all but the menagerie, which generally is left standing to house the horses, elephants and the caged animals. Circus workmen sleep in their trucks, in house-cars, in small tents. The performers, of course, use their house-cars for sleeping purposes. All cars have water tanks, some showers, most electric lights.

With the break of dawn the working personnel is aroused, fed coffee and doughnuts and started on to the next town. The performers, with their own

(Continued on page 15)

Among the New Books

Nightingale

The Abandoned Wood, by Monique Saint-Hélier. New York. Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

THE NEW AMERICAN-FRANCE award has been given to Monique Saint-Hélier for "The Abandoned Wood." Her fragile, haunting prose is peculiarly the French of the Chateaubriand school, with the accent on delicate phraseology rather than on action or serious thought. Mme. Saint-Hélier's early training as an artist, too, continually shows through her work, which is more of a series of magical scenes than a straightaway novel.

Ostensibly the story of Carolle Alérac and her aristocratic grandfather, Guillaume, the simple narrative concerns their last feeble attempts to maintain the Alérac property against the encroachments of the wealthy Graews, neighboring farmers who are gradually usurping everything the Aléracs have long held dear. So much for the meager background, which serves merely to give a unifying thread to the finely wrought episodes of the book.

Most important of these is the first, describing an evening at the Aléracs. Seldom has a simple meal, with its subsequent fireside talk, been so touchingly depicted. Mme. Saint-Hélier makes magic of an everyday incident. Candlelight and the flickering flames of the fire cause dancing shadows in the ancient room, while Guillaume relates the story of the rise and fall of the Aléracs; while Mlle. Huguenin knits, dreaming of Jonathan Graew; while Gottlieb roasts an apple, and Carolle pillows her head on her grandfather's knee.

From such slight things, like Cellini filigree the book takes form. Mlle. Huguenin at home; Mme. Vaunthier in her kitchen; Jonathan Graew walking a country lane, are all described in the same haunting way, neither real nor unreal. With incidents like these, the narrative gradually assumes a measure of coherence. Carolle makes brave attempts to stave off defeat, but, like her Alérac forbears who brought jeweled singing birds from Cathay to Louis XIV, she lacks the needed practicality upon which security depends. Apparently not Mlle. Huguenin, Mme. Vauthier or the Pastor, can save the Aléracs from dispossession at the hands of the robust and hardened Jonathan Graew. Nevertheless, the book ends on a plaintive rather than a despairing note: it is still barely possible for the Aléracs to win. It would perhaps be incongruous for a completed picture to emerge from behind the veil of Mme. Saint-Hélier's prose; it is more appropriately an unfinished mural in pastel of some faery land forlorn. M. W. S.

A Candle to the Sun

Shakespeare, by John Middleton Murry. London: Cape. 12s. 6d. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.

MR. MIDDLETON MURRY has a considerable following, which is divided into devotees and violent opponents. The latter dislike, among other things, his flirtations with political mysticism and his habit of rewriting his spiritual autobiography in various forms, such as a book about God, or a study of the poetry of Keats. But not one of his opponents will deny that he has a rare critical faculty, with which on occasion he is able to lay bare the bones of a work of art and to demonstrate its right articulation. At those times, he demands respect and gratitude.

In this study of Shakespeare we find him at his best. His writing is clear, objective and illuminating. His argument is detached and impersonal, and is as exciting to follow as a detective story. The book is not a work of pedantry, and is not concerned with the squabbles of Folio and Quarto, of interpolation and sources. All that side of the field he has left to the scholiasts, and has used their material to serve his own purpose.

His method may be compared with that of Miguel Unamuno, the Spanish commentator on "Don Quixote." In some respects, that method is an ecclesiastical one, elaborated over a thousand years of Biblical exposition. The commentator follows his text, or makes his text follow him, linking the quotations so that they illustrate his argument and throw cross-lights on one another, while he further correlates them by a running exegetical analysis. It is therefore the method of the sermon.

* * *

The principal value of Mr. Murry's work in this genre is the discovery of what he calls "the Shakespeare Man." Beginning with the early journeyman work of "Henry VI," he follows the poet's development as far as "Hamlet," and in the course of that process he makes the important discovery that in nearly all the plays up to that point a character appears who is a promulgation of Shakespeare himself.

"From the moment that Shakespeare begins to be himself in the Elizabethan theater, to operate in the strength and power of his own identity, the Shakespeare Man begins to take shape—in Berowne, in Richard II, in the Bastard, in Hotspur, in Falstaff, in Prince Hal, in Mercutio and Jaques and Benedick. There are plays in which he does not appear. He is not in the 'Dream,' or 'The Merchant of Venice,' or 'Julius Caesar,' or 'Twelfth Night'; and what is notable about these plays where he is not is that they are more seriously and deliberately conceived than the plays in which he is. Speaking roughly, where Shakespeare is most in control as an 'artist,' there the Shakespeare Man is absent. He manifests a constant tendency to dissolve, so to speak, into Shakespeare the 'artist.' Or, to put it the other way about, where Shakespeare's liberty—which is a less responsible thing than his spontaneity—is most in evidence, the Shakespeare Man tends to emerge. He represents something that the more deliberate, the more 'artist' Shakespeare has to control. He must kill Mercutio or Mercutio will kill him: that is the parable into which the significance of the Shakespeare Man is gathered up. He is the utterance of something which seeks to be uttered less personally, more diffusedly; when he appears he tends to sap the life which should be impersonally spread through the whole drama."

* * *

I have called that discovery important because I believe it to be the laying bare of one of the roots of the tree of criticism. Every artist who has any claim to originality has this autobiographical *doppelgänger* running through his lifework, and by its behavior we may judge the development of the artist himself; his vitality, his consciousness of the world in which he is placed and the world which he is creating, his ability to harmonize the two, feeding the second from the first, and interpreting the first by the second. The barrier between the two, like the waterline between a landscape and its reflection in a lake, is this pivotal character of the author himself, which acts as a fulcrum to balance his experience and his philosophy reflecting it.

Until we discover that autobiographical figure in a poet's work, we have no right perspective line by which to estimate the proportions of his superstructure, or it may be sub-structure. That is why all folk-art, by reason of its simplicity, is baffling. Its unconsciousness, its impersonality, makes it elusive as the beauties of nature are elusive.

Having made his discovery, Mr. Murry proceeds, with all the quickness, intuition and cleverness of which he is capable, to apply it to the myriad difficulties offered by the text of the plays; the difficulties not of extrinsic origin, but of the deep poetic sources from which they have sprung in the mind of the greatest poet in the world. The result of Mr. Murry's commentary in the light of his clearly enunciated law, is a book that is valuable to everybody who reads the plays for personal refreshment, and wants to extract from them the utmost possible poetic significance.

RICHARD CHURCH

Romans at Close Range

Golden Peacock, by Gertrude Atherton. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

THE GOLDEN AGE of Octavius Augustus seems triple-gilded in Gertrude Atherton's romance, "Golden Peacock." The architectural wonders constantly being constructed by the Emperor, the palaces and villas of the patricians, the severe elegance of the houses of the older *gens* and the luxury of the younger and the newly rich, the gardens, libraries, teeming Forum and shops filled with wares from places as remote as China—these aspects of a rich, busy and self-confident civilization are everyday matters to the patrician girl who is Mrs. Atherton's heroine and spokeswoman.

* * *

Pomponia's story, as she told it in breathless fashion, was one of mysterious plots and violence. The slaying of her father and mother by assassins was only part of a far-reaching plot to transfer the seat of government from Rome to Alexandria and place authority in the hands of Scribonius, brother-in-law of Augustus, and Julia, the Emperor's daughter. Pomponia, by being more prompt and daring than quite befitted her station, learned something about the plot, and after that was obliged, as a patriotic duty, to find out the rest. Her detective work took her to the Pompeiian villa of Julia, exposed her to extreme danger and temptation, but finally, of course, unveiled the whole conspiracy and balked the conspirators.

Mrs. Atherton has a genuine taste for writing about the past. She heartily detests the stilted conversation sometimes put into the mouths of the characters in historical novels, and she feels under no compulsion to deal reverentially with personages of the past. Maecenas, most lavish patron of the arts and a man of many virtues, can be made to look apologetic by a saucy girl. The poet Horace, suddenly waked from sleep and clad in mustard-colored dressing gown and green nightcap, is an object of merriment to her; and these are among Pomponia's dearest friends. The figure cut by those whom the heroine—and the author—do not admire is still less like that of statues in a hall of fame. They are all extremely informal pictures of personages usually seen only in senatorial garb.

* * *

As for the accuracy of the novel, a reader, unless he is himself very learned in Roman history, can only trust to Mrs. Atherton's impressive listing of her authorities—Cyril Bailey, Guglielmo Ferrero, W. Ward Fowler, Tenney Frank, T. G. Tucker, Pierre Louÿs, Jaques Roergas de Serviez, Sentonius, Payson Sibley Wild and Pomponia's dear Uncle Horace himself. What the author derived from these sources she has evidently assimilated, for she has been able to use it dashingly, derisively and fluently.

Of course no Roman girl of the senatorial class ever talked as Pomponia did. But on the other hand, no girl ever talked like a paragraph from a Ciceronian oration. To make a headstrong, venturesome, rattle-tongued but level-headed Roman damsel convincing to an English-reading public requires, without doubt, that she be made to talk, not Roman, but English colloquialisms. That is Mrs. Atherton's justification for her diction. She would be the last person in the world to want her book treated as if it were a historical dissertation. She has done what she set out to do—painted the Rome of Augustus in gorgeous colors and against that ancient background staged a vivid, rapid, *young* adventure story.

W. K. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Yale University Press has recently published in America Edward Thompson's "Sir Walter Ralegh, Last of the Elizabethans," the English edition of which (Macmillan) was reviewed in the Monitor on June 10, 1935.

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Keynes, the Einstein of Economics

The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money, by J. M. Keynes. London; Macmillan. 5s. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.

THE FACT THAT THIS BOOK is published at so low a price is evidence of the importance with which it is regarded both by Mr. Keynes and by the publishers. Almost immediately on looking inside it the reader finds confirmation of this. In a first chapter of about 200 words Mr. Keynes throws down the glove to classical economic theory:

> I shall argue that the postulates of the classical theory are applicable to a special case only and not to the general case, the situation which it assumes being a limiting point of the possible positions of equilibrium. Moreover, the characteristics of the special case assumed by the classical theory happen not to be those of the society in which we actually live, with the result that its teaching is misleading and disastrous if we attempt to apply it to the facts of experience.

If this is true, then Mr. Keynes occupies the same position in economic theory as is occupied by Einstein in pure mathematics. The Newtonian universe, with its symmetry and its certainties, has disappeared. Mr. Keynes's economics will, it is to be hoped, relegate the Ricardian world to a similar obscurity.

Classical theory assumes, among other things, that the demand of labor is for a minimum *real* wage; in other words, that the effect on the supply of labor willing to work will be exactly the same (a) when a fall in real wages is caused by a fall in the money wage with prices steady and (b) when such a fall is caused by a rise in prices with the money wage steady. But, Mr. Keynes points out, ordinary experience tells us "that a situation where labor stipulates (within limits) for a money wage rather than a real wage, so far from being a mere possibility, is the normal case." The supply of labor is not a function of the level of real wages. The classical argument breaks down, and leaves the question of what the actual employment will be at a given level of real wages quite indeterminate.

Another illegitimate assumption of the classical school is that the wage bargain determines the real wage, whereas in fact labor may have no means of reducing its real wage to a given figure. Thus it comes about that the classical theory, under which there can be no "involuntary" unemployment, breaks down, as everyone has seen it breaking down obviously in practice within the last 10 years.

But it would be impossible to deal here with the numerous criticisms which Mr. Keynes has to make of the classical theory, or even to enumerate the points at which he finds that it does not account for the facts as they are. We must turn to the structure which he has to put in their place, and even here it will be possible only to indicate the nature of some of the arguments, rather than even to sketch the whole.

As regards the level of employment, Mr. Keynes finds that it depends upon a balance between consumption and investment, and that each of these depends to a large extent upon psychological factors. Consumption at a given level of wages depends upon what he calls the "propensity to consume" in a given community, and variations in the level of real wages correspond to a propensity to consume different proportions of income. Investment on the other hand corresponds with the expectations of entrepreneurs balanced against the "liquidity-preference" of lenders as it influences the rate of interest. And this has no necessary connection with the level of real wages. Thus again we see from another side that under the present system a condition of equilibrium may also be one of chronic underemployment, and the classical theory, which denies this, is wrong.

Having mangled his theory of employment by trying to compress it into a paragraph, I am not going to do the same for Mr. Keynes's theory of money. I have said enough to show that his theory corresponds with some of the facts as we know them, and provides a basis for particular studies as the classical theory does not. His theory of money also allows him to admit some facts which economists have hitherto ignored, for instance the fact that it may be impossible for the rate of interest to fall low enough to induce full employment. This is in itself a great advance.

For the rest, it is necessary to go to the fountainhead, and although Mr. Keynes uses mathematical symbols where they are suitable, he has taken care to supply for the general reader a parallel explanation independent of them. That and his frequent and lively wit make the reader's task not unenjoyable. That its reward in understanding may be great is a necessary consequence of the foregoing.

A. M. W.

The Man of Action

Mirages: by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d.

ANGLO-SAXON literature has very naturally thrived on the portraiture of men of action and one should not perhaps complain if writers have tended to isolate the action in such characters from the rest of their nature. It is uncommon to find a man of action presented in the round. The monstrous Robinson Crusoe has been the prototype and of all universal characters Crusoe is certainly the most drastically specialized and, I think, the most tedious.

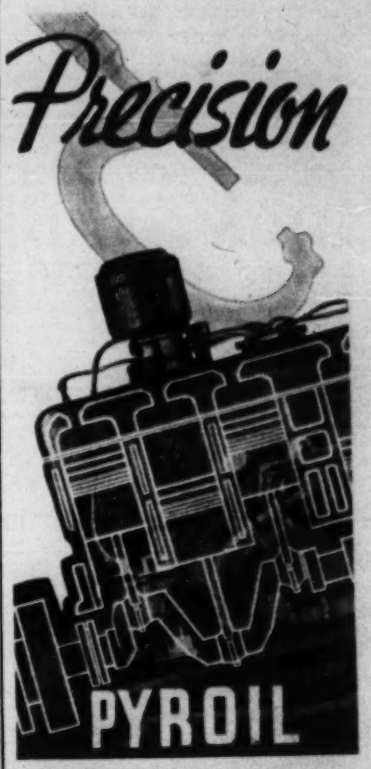
Such reflections come to mind when one picks up a new book by Cunninghame Graham, because in him we had a writer about action, courage, heroic gesture and all that is physically vigorous, who gives one something more than the demigod. And while he was more limited than Kipling he was more humane and had not a trace of that brutal inverted sentimentality which vitiates so much of Kipling's writings. Mr. Cunninghame Graham's gift for drawing men was doubtless stimulated by his excellent material, for he was an observer and not a creator of character; but it must also be traced to his Spanish blood. For, as Mr. Somerset Maugham said, in the conclusion of "Don Fernando", the Spaniards have before anything else been great artists in the making of men. No other race has approached their genius for making complete personalities.

As a writer Mr. Cunninghame Graham had all the privileges and faults of a skilled amateur. He was packed with mannerisms but they were all engaging rather than irritating. Painters sometimes write with a similar careless zest. He was capable of making a platitude dashing. The clumsy pasages of his writing even please because of their candid display of the amateur at work—so bursting to give information about South America, Spain or Morocco that he throws it into his dialogues and into the fastest narrative.

The horse and the horseman are as common in these pages as in any of his other books. There is the same pity for the wretched, the same admiration for the heroic, the flamboyant, the fatalistic and the stoical. Those who remember the tragedy of Casas Viejas, which helped to bring about the downfall of the present Spanish Prime Minister, will see that tragedy set where it belongs. Not in Spanish political history, but in the miserable steppe that lies north of Cadiz, in the country of the great feudal estates.

The art of putting action and adventure into its domestic circumstance is one which Cunninghame Graham had to his finger tips. He was no believer in the noble savage but he upheld the values of the spirit against the merely social values of modern civilization. "The best manicured Nordic variety of *Homo Sapiens*," he said in a characteristic adjuration to empire builders, "for all his plumbing, is not really better than the bullwhacker of Haiti, or the herder of the buffalo in the marshes of Ceylon."

V. S. PRITCHETT



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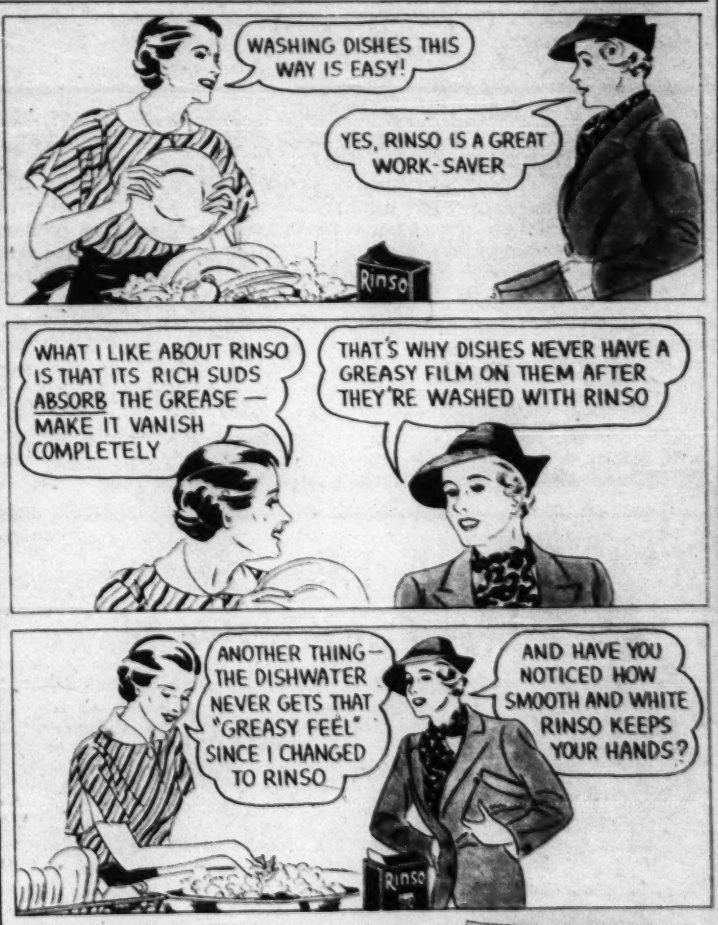
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The Tragedy of Christopher Columbus

Christopher Columbus: The Tragedy of a Discoverer, by H. H. Houben. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1936. $3.50.

AFTER A LIFETIME of study and writing, chiefly in the field of German biography, Dr. H. H. Houben has written two books deservedly popular in Germany, one on polar exploration, translated a few years ago as "The Call of the North," the other a "Christopher Columbus" now presented to the English-speaking public in an excellent translation by John Linton. In this new life of Columbus, Dr. Houben comes as near reconciling scholarship and popular interest as any biographer now writing. He has made frequent use of an ingenious device. He recounts in the present tense, with dialogue and other devices of the novelist, some dramatic episode that serves to focus the reader's attention and get him in the proper mood, and then in the next chapter he goes briefly back over the ground previously traversed, winnows fact from fiction, and justifies his imaginative reconstruction of the past.

Dr. Houben begins his story, for instance, with a wholly imaginatory scene where the lad Christopher and his playmates lie on a wharf in Genoa spinning sea-tales, and Christopher broaches his scheme of sailing westward to India. In the next chapter, he assumes the detached view of the scholar, and considers the whole problem of the youth and education of Columbus, and the sources of his great idea, with a learning never too heavy, never too assertive. Again, Dr. Houben never hesitates to quote at length from Columbus himself (or Columbus through Las Casas) whenever the direct words of the eyewitness give added reality to the story. Thus he devotes several pages in the very words of Columbus to a description of the first contacts between the Spaniards and the natives of Antilia (the modern Antilles).

The story is one that only a very poor storyteller could spoil. Before it, only the lives of Alexander the Great and Marco Polo among historical figures afford some of the elements that make the life of Columbus so fascinating. Odysseus and Homer make a combination that beats even Columbus, but they do not quite come under the heading of ordinary history.

Dr. Houben has told his story with a great deal of skill. He never strains for effect, never turns the dramatic into the melodramatic and, above all, never oversimplifies. The weary years when Columbus was knocking at all sorts of doors in Portugal and Spain in the effort to get financial support for an expedition to India westward across the Atlantic, years when he suffered constant rebuffs, when he seemed a crack-brained enthusiast to sensible men who knew the earth was flat—these years are the test of Columbus's biographer, for they may easily be glided over or made too brief. Dr. Houben handles them very well, until the reader himself begins to feel some of the sense of frustration that came over Columbus.

The voyages themselves are much easier to write about. Here all is novelty, surprise, marvel. Here too there impend always the two great tragedies, that of Columbus's last years of misunderstanding and failure, and the far greater one of Spanish rapine and cruelty in the Caribbean.

What most distinguishes this from other popular books on Columbus is the absence of the "success-story" motive and the moralizing about "Sail on! and on!" so popular with the nineteenth century. Dr. Houben gives his readers all the material they could desire to draw some very helpful moral lessons; but he does not himself dwell on them, does not preach at all. He makes no attempt to turn Columbus into a symbol of the undying will of mankind. Instead, he tells simply and well what kind of man Columbus was and what he did in this world. As a result, Columbus comes to life.

CRANE BRINTON

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Art, Music, Drama

The Eternal Road, a drama in four acts by Franz Werfel (Viking, $2.25). The text of the Max Reinhardt production, which has now been postponed until Fall.

Boy Meets Girl, by Bella and Samuel Spewack (Random House, $2). The play burlesquing Hollywood that is current in New York. The volume contains also "Spring Song," by the same authors.

Light Opera and Musical Comedy, by J. Walker McSpadden (Crowell, $2.50). Does for this field what has often been done for "grand" opera.

Ethan Frome, by Owen and Donald Davis (Scribner, $2.50). The current dramatization of Edith Wharton's novel.

Discoveries of a Music Critic, by Paul Rosenfeld (Harcourt Brace, $3.50). Reprints and expansions of magazine reports on musical events of the last five years.

The English Country House, by Ralph Dutton (Scribner, $2.75). A fascinating discussion of the country homes of England, large and small, from Norman times to Georgian, supplemented by competent photographs.

Fiction

Marriage by Conquest, by Warwick Deeping (McBride, $2). A conventional period novel of adventure and romance, laid in early eighteenth-century rural England.

Southern Album, by Sara Haardt (Doubleday, Doran, $2). A collection of 17 short stories by the late Sara Haardt, with a preface by her husband, H. L. Mencken.

The Thinking Reed, by Rebecca West (Viking, $2.50). Latest novel by a brilliant satirist who chooses this time to depict the struggles of a young American woman caught in the unstable world of modern Europe.

Take All to Nebraska, by Sophus Keith Winther (Macmillan, $2.50). The plight of Danish immigrant farmers in the Middle West, simply and appealingly told.

History

A Frenchman Among the Victorians, translated from the French of François Wey by Valerie Pirie (Yale, $3). A nineteenth-century Capek dissects the English.

The American Army in France, by Maj. G James G. Harbord (Little Brown, $5). A record by Pershing's chief of staff of the American effort, 1917-19.

The Four Georges, a Revaluation, by Sir Charles Petrie (Houghton Mifflin, $3.75). A history of English society from 1714 to 1830.

Is a Free Press Secure?

The Press, by A. J. Cummings. London: The Bodley Head. 3s. 6d.

ARE DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES taking the freedom of the press too much for granted? Mr. A. J. Cummings, widely experienced English journalist, thinks so. In fact he is appalled at our complacency. His close contact with the press in Europe while reporting major events in the past few years has convinced him of the iniquities of press control on the continent. Moreover he reveals how he has come to regard a free press as the very foundation of human liberty. His arguments are convincing.

He blames British newspaper proprietors and editors for timidity in resisting political propaganda for putting the press into a straitjacket. The late MacDonald-Baldwin government, Mr. Cummings points out, was neither autocratic nor iniquitous. But, he says, through fear it attempted to smother criticism at a critical time by means of "veiled Fascism" and the Sedition Bill. This bill in its original form he describes as "a scandalous reversion to the general search-warrant which was the worst feature of the old Press Act. Through the police it would have given the Government complete power at any time—that is to say at a time convenient to itself when public feeling was high—to censor and suppress almost any form of hostile criticism which it chose to interpret as being subversive to the State."

Large sections of the press, he recalls, appeared little concerned at this threat. But from a small outcry opinion grew until a number of the more severe measures of the bill were eliminated. But the whole affair is regarded by Mr. Cummings as a kite flown to test public opinion on the desirability of press censorship. He does not consider that the public, editors or newspaper proprietors came out of the test with much credit. But at all events the advocates of press censorship have shown their hands. They are now known, and so are probably less dangerous than they were.

Mr. Cummings touches on the threat to the press of other democratic countries. He also gives a compressed history of newspapers and a peep into their future. His book is an admirable little volume for the potted knowledge shelf.

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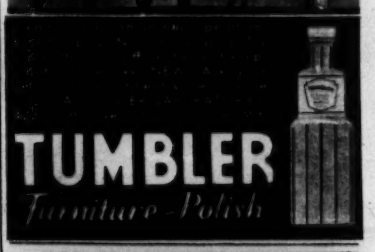

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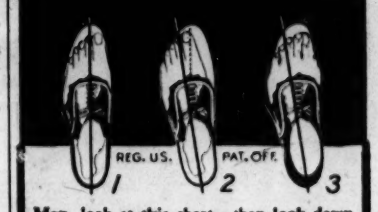

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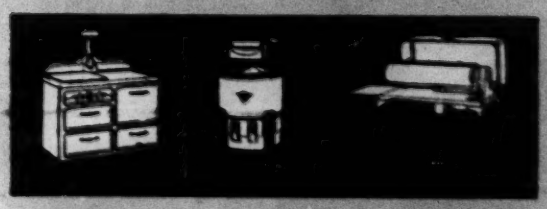

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..The Candidates' Snapshots

(Continued from Page 3)

Gallery. It's a modest, straightforward, unaccented photograph in quiet colors. Here it is:

Landon, Alfred Mossman, Governor; b. West Middlesex, Pa., Sept. 9, 1887; s. John Manuel and Anne (Mossman) L.; prep. edn., Marietta (O.) Acad.; LL. D., U. of Kan., 1908; LL. D., Washburn Coll., 1933, Marietta Coll., 1934; m. Margaret Fleming, of Oil City, Pa., Jan. 9, 1915 (now dec.); 1 dau., Margaret Anne; m. 2d, Theo Cobb, of Topeka, Kans.—Jan. 15, 1930; 1 dau., Nancy Josephine. In business at Independence, Kan., until 1912; oil producer since 1912. Served as 1st Lt. Chem. Warfare Service, U. S. A., World War. Chmn. Rep. State Central Com., 1928; Gov. of Kan. since 1933, for term 1933-35. Mem. Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Delta Phi. Methodist. Mason. Odd Fellow. Elk. Home: Independence, Kan.

In this case we probably have what all photographers admit is usually the best likeness—a photograph made when the sitter does not know he is being snapped. This isn't exactly accurate, for, Governor Landon, you certainly did know you were giving data to Who's Who, but in 1934, when the data was delivered, you just as certainly could hardly have foreseen that you were furnishing a photograph of a presidential candidate. There is no political high light, no retouching. It is just the straightforward photograph of an American business man who became interested in politics during his middle years. There is no mention of political office before you became Governor of Kansas in 1933, and only one record of party appointment.

Well, Governor, you are certainly made in the image and likeness of the better type of the average American—an American snapped in his business suit.

Your portrait, unconsciously, accords with one of our most popular political traditions—that a man of affairs can tackle anything right up to the Presidency.

* * *

And what about Mr. Hoover? Can we really omit him from the list of presidential possibilities just because he "chooses" to have us do so? At least we can do no harm by looking at the self-estimate of this man who, in the opinion of a good many of his fellow citizens, is still the first Republican!

An ex-President always presents difficulties of pose. Let's see, Mr. Hoover, how you have arranged yourself:

Hoover, Herbert Clark, thirty-first President of the United States; b. West Branch, Ia., Aug. 10, 1874; s. Jesse Clark and Hulda Randall (Minthorne) H.; A. B. in Engineering, Stanford, 1895; hon. degrees from Brown U., U. of Pa., Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, George Washington, Dartmouth, Rutgers, University of Alabama, Oberlin, Karlsruhe Technical College, Liège, Brussels, Warsaw, Cracow, Oxford, Rensselaer, Tufts, Swarthmore, Williams, Manchester, Prague, Ghent, Lemberg, Cornell Coll.; m. Lou Henry, of Monterey, Calif., 1899; children—Herbert Clark, Allan Henry. Professional work in mines, metall. works, in U. S., Mexico, Can., Australia, Italy, Great Britain, South Africa, India, China, Russia, etc., 1895-1913. Represented Panama-Pacific Internat. Expn. in Europe, 1913-14; chmn. Am. Relief Com., London, Aug., 1914-15; chmn. Commn. for Relief in Belgium, 1915-19;

Wide World

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U. S. food administrator, June, 1917-July 1, 1919; served as mem. War Trade Council; was chmn. U. S. Grain Corporation, United States Sugar Equalization Bd., Interallied Food Council, Supreme Economic Council, European Coal Council; dir. various economic measures in Europe during armistice, including orgn. of food supplies to Poland, Serbia, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Austria, Roumania, Armenia, Baltic States, etc., 1919; chmn. Am. Relief Administration, engaged in children's relief in Europe, 1919; v. chmn. President Wilson's second Industrial Conf., 1920; chmn. European Relief Council, 1920; appd. Sec. of Commerce by President Harding, Mar. 5, 1921, reapptd by President Coolidge, chmn. President's Conf. on Unemployment, Sept. 20, 1921; mem. advisory com. Limitation of Armaments Conf., Nov., 1921; chmn. Colo. River Commn.; chmn. Special Miss. Flood Relief Commn., 1927; President of the U. S., term 1929-33; renominated for President, Rep. Nat. Conv., 1932. Awarded medals by Civic Forum, Nat. Inst. Social Sciences, Nat. Acad. Sciences, Am. Inst. Mining and Metall. Engrs., Western Soc. Engrs., John Fritz Medal (all of U. S.), City of Lille, City of Warsaw; Audiffret prize, French Acad.; freeman, Belgium, Polish, Estonian cities. Trustee Stanford U. since 1912. Mem. Am. Inst. Mining and Metall. Engrs. (pres. 1921). Am. Child Health Assn. (pres., 1922), World War Debt Comm., etc. Author: American Individualism, 1922; also published addresses and tech. articles. Joint Translation Agricola de Re Metallica. Home: Stanford University, Calif.

Strangely enough, the Presidency doesn't stand out aggressively in the portrait at all.

In your background, there is so much: vistas of dignified college buildings, at Harvard and Yale, Karlsruhe and Liège, Warsaw and Oxford, and a dozen more, from which you emerged bearing honorary degrees; great mining camps in China and South Africa, India and Russia; impressive conference tables set in London and Brussels, in New York and Washington. The dome of the Capitol presents only the final eminence among the many others crowding the scene. It is an impressive, multicolored and exciting canvas against which you have set your familiar, Quaker figure.

Rather deliberately you seem to have let your honors and dignities tell their story of your record.

Chairman, chairman, chairman, vice-chairman, director of the board, chairman, chairman, chairman! At how many conference tables have you presided? That's where you have seated yourself for your portrait, Mr. Hoover, not in the presidential chair.

Elected to no political office save the Presidency, with little or no party background, this is the representation of a man who thinks of himself as a citizen of the world; no details not understandable anywhere; all intimacies carefully left out. It would be as suitable to hang in a gallery in Brussels, as in Washington. And underneath it would not go the title, "President of the United States," but "Herbert Hoover, the Great Commissioner."

* * *

On the Democratic side there is just one figure—the President.

President Roosevelt, you have certainly presented a portrait without "trappings of state." Its keynote is an almost conscious simplicity. Here it is:

Roosevelt, Franklin D(elano), thirty-second President of the United States; b. Hyde Park, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1882; s. James and Sara (Delano) R.; A. B., Harvard, 1904; Columbia U. Law Sch., 1904-07; LL. D., Rutgers, 1933; Washington Coll., 1933; Yale, 1934; m. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, of New York, N. Y., Mar. 17, 1905; children—Anna Eleanor (Mrs. Curtis Dahl), James, Elliott, Franklin D., John A. Admitted to N. Y. bar, 1907; practiced with Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, New York, 1907-10; mem. firm of Roosevelt & O'Connor, 1924-33. Mem. New York Senate, 1910-Mar. 17, 1913 (resigned); Asst. Sec. of the Navy, 1913-20; elected Governor of New

(Continued on page 15)

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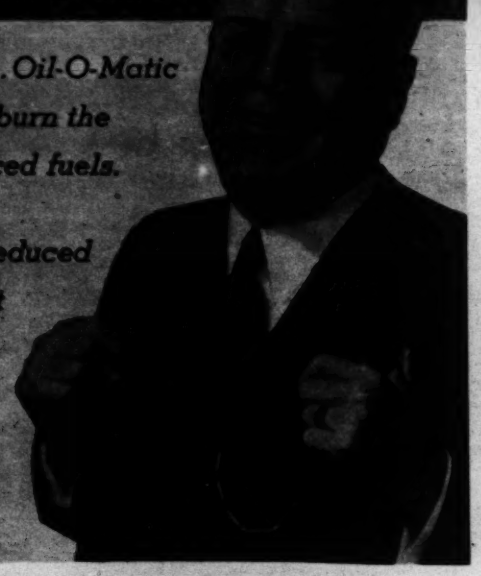

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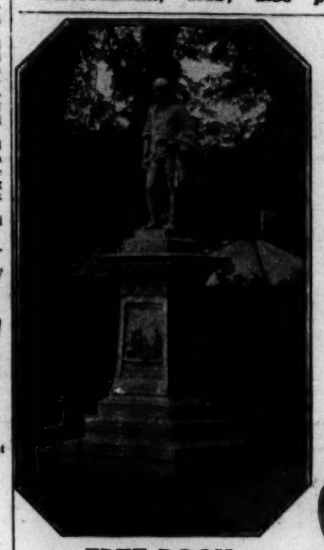

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Over the Editor's Desk

Contributors . .

LORD STRABOLGI presents a picture of the European race for armaments, from a background of many years in the Royal Navy, which he entered in 1902. He served in the World War as commander of H. M. S. Bullfinch and H. M. S. Commonwealth. In 1917 he was made a member of the Admiralty War Staff. He is author of many publications.

ADELAIDE STEDMAN is a lecturer and author with many articles and editorials to her credit in the Monitor and its Magazine Section. She was founder and organizer of the New York Fortnightly Forum, and spends much of her time traveling. Her last Magazine Section article was "Government by Lobbyists." It appeared on Jan. 15, 1936.

ERNEST H. RANN is an author and writer of note, his two books being "Homeland of English Authors" and "Literary Landmarks," while the Magazine Section has printed several of his contributions. His experience as parliamentary correspondent of the Morning Post equips him to write knowingly on doings in the House of Commons. His latest article, "Procedure in Parliament," was printed in this section on Jan. 8 of this year.

ROBERT RAMSPECK, Democratic Representative from Georgia, is the sponsor of the leading bill for civil service reform in the House. He is likewise chairman of the House Committee on Civil Service.

ROLAND HALL SHARP is a member of the Monitor's Boston editorial staff. His previous contributions to this section appeared on Oct. 10, 1934, and on Feb. 26, 1936, the title to the latter being "Employment."

ROBIN ENGLAND is engaged in educational work in Great Britain. He has written many thoughtful articles for the Magazine Section, the latest of which appeared in the Dec. 4, 1935, issue under the title, "Builders or Demolishers."

MURRAY POWERS rides his hobby when he writes about the circus. As dramatic editor of the Dayton (Ohio) Herald in 1924-26 his interest was aroused, and it has not lagged since. Today a member of the editorial staff of the Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal, he is still following the long parade of events which goes to make up a circus year.

. . Hold Your Horses!

(Continued from Page 9)

automobiles and trailing housecars, move on later. They are required to be on hand for parade if one is given; otherwise, they may stay on the previous day's lot until they are ready to move—just so they are in time for the afternoon performance.

Many circus men claim advantages and disadvantages in the motorized shows' lack of baggage stock—the horses used to draw wagons to and from the circus lot. The advantages, of course, consist in the elimination of investment in horse flesh, working personnel and crews. On the other hand, many showmen declare the best circus ballyhoo is the rumbling wagons being pulled through the streets from railroad siding to circus lot.

The motorized circuses are able to change their routes quickly to suit good or bad conditions or to flee the "opposition." They don't need the railroads. There are highways into all sections, most of them good, and there's no difficulty about finding gasoline to send the trucks on their way.

Most motorized show owners are agreed their future in the circus business lies with the motor-driven trucks. They believe their shows can be further enlarged, made almost as good as the railroad circuses. On the other hand, they agree that it is almost impossible for shows the size of Hagenbeck-Wallace, Al G. Barnes and Cole Brothers—to say nothing of Ringling with its 100 railroad cars—to get onto trucks and move.

Where do the circuses come from? Well, from everywhere. Ringling's Circus winters in Sarasota, Fla. Cole Brothers' home is Rochester, Ind., a town of 3000. Hagenbeck-Wallace has a home and farm at Peru, Ind., another small town. In the winter months the Barnes show may be found in Los Angeles, Mix in Compton, Calif., Downie in Macon, Ga. Nearly every state has some circus wintering within its confines.

. . Snapshots

(Continued from Page 14)

York for two terms, 1929-33; Dem. nominee for Vice-President of U. S., 1920; Dem. nominee for President of U. S., elected for term, 1933-37. Mem. Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commn., 1909, Plattsburg Centennial, 1913; mem. Nat. Commn. Panama P. I. Expn., 1915; overseer Harvard U., 1918-24. Trustee Vassar Coll., St. Stephen's Coll., Cornell Univ., Woodrow Wilson Foundation, Seamen's Inst. Pres. Am. Nat. Red Cross, Boy Scout Foundation of N. Y. City, Ga. Warm Spring Foundation. In charge of inspection U. S. Naval Forces in European Waters, July-Sept., 1918, and of demobilization in Europe, Jan.-Feb., 1919. Mem. Naval History Soc., N. Y. Histo. Soc., Holland Soc., Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa. Mason. Episcopalian; sr. warden St. James Ch., Hyde Park. Author: Whither Bound, 1926; The Happy Warrior—Alfred E. Smith, 1928; Government—Not Politics, 1932; Looking Forward, 1933; On Our Way, 1934. Home: Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Address: The White House, Washington, D. C.

"Franklin Delano Roosevelt, thirty-second President of the United States." The President *now!* That fact provides a high light so intense that almost every other detail is bound to appear shadowy.

The law and politics have occupied the whole of your adult life. Consciously or unconsciously you have accented the facts that you are the trained administrator and the cultured man of wide sociological interests. Consciously or unconsciously you have also played down the fact that you are a Roosevelt—one of the "privileged class." Like Mr. Hoover and Senator Borah, no mention of clubs or fraternities. No mention of Groton. No frills.

By modesty or by skill, or both, your portrait has the emphasis of understatement—a fitting White House portrait in good taste. ⁂

These little autobiographies, besides being important individually, form a composite picture of what American political opinion considers material for a presidential candidate.

Some curious details in this photograph are worth recording.

Four out of the six men went to free state colleges or universities. Four of the six men are running for office from states in which they were not born. Only one, in an era of one great war and one little one, stresses his military record. Only one was prominent as a war figure. Two omit any mention of the war at all. All but two have risen through the law or journalism. Picturesqueness and glamour enter very little into the record. Wide experience in government can be claimed by only two. All but one seem to have had to make their own way financially. All are married and all but one have children. None has been divorced. All but two list a church affiliation.

A quiet picture on the whole. In spite of our flamboyant political technique, evidently we are saner and more sober in our judgments than we realize.

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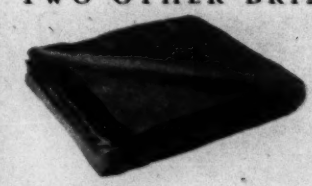

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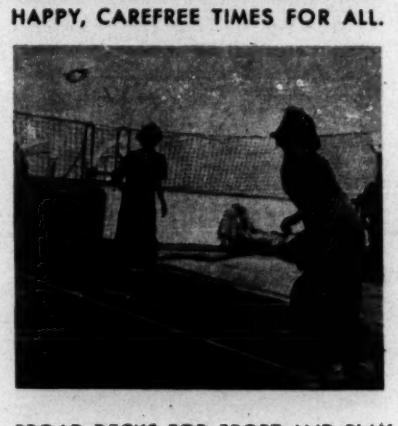

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